The Bucks County Gazette.

VOL. XXI. BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1894. NO. 38

Upper Delaware River Transportation Company.

To take effect on Sunday, March 31, 1895.

Steamers leave Bristol for Philadelphia, at 7 and 10 a m and 2.15 and 4 p m

Returning, leaves Philadelphia, the foot of Market wharf, at 7.30 and 11.45 a m and 2 and 5.45 p m

Sundays leave Bristol for Philadelphia at 10.30 a m and 4 p m

Returning leave Philadelphia for Bristol at 8.30 a m and 3 p m

Inter-State Steamboat Co.

Steam. Florence

For Philadelphia, leaves Bristol 8.30 A M Returning leaves Arch Street, Philadelphia, 2.30 P M

Pennsylvania Railroad.

In effect November 19th, 1893.

Leave Bristol for Phila., (Broad St.) *2 16, 5 35, 6.30, 6 51, 7.19, *8.12, 8.23, *9 14, 9.23, 9 52, A M 12 05, 12 46, 1.17, *3.03, 4 02, *4 58, 5 13, 6.25, *7 00, 8 30, 9 27, 10 32 P M Sunday trains, *2 46, 7.00, *8.11, 9.00, *9.23, *10.26 A M *12 04, 12 25, 5.05, 5.43, *7.21, 8 00 8 50, 9 28, *10 33 P. M.

Leave Phila. (Broad St.) for Bristol, 12.01, 3 20, 6 07, *6.50, 7 34, 8 30, 9.55, *11.14 (Saturday only) A. M. 12.01, 1 10, 1 50, 2.43, 3 32, *4 14, 4.20, *5.00, 5.25, *6 00, 6.05, 6.21, 7.27, 9.17, *10 00, 11 15 P. M. Sunday trains, 12 01, 7 40, *8 30, 9.05, 11 45, A. M. 2 00, *5.20, 5.53, 7.27, *8.12, 10.25 P. M.

(*) Express trains.

For further particulars apply to the ticket agent at the station.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

NEW YORK—Arrives at 7.00, 10.40 A. M., 2.20, 6.10 P. M. Closes at 7.00, 8.15, 10.40 A. M., 3.30 7.00 P. M

PHILADELPHIA—Arrives at 7.00, 7.15 10.00 A. M., 1.00, 4.10, 7.10 P. M. Closes at 8.45, 10.00 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 6.00 P. M.

NEWPORTVILLE—Arrives at 8.00 A. M. and leaves at 3.05 P. M.

EMILIE, OXFORD VALLEY, &c—Arrives at 10.10 A. M. Close at 11.45 A. M

NEWTOWN Stage arrives 11.30 A. M., leaves 1.00 P. M.

WESTERN—Arrives at 7.15, 10.00 A. M. Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail

Post Office closes 8.00 P. M. Saturday, 8.30 P. M. Open Sunday from 8 to 9 A. M.

W. H. H. PINE, P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Any person sending to this office the names of two new subscribers, and two dollars, will receive the paper free for one year,—three copies of the paper one year for two dollars.

—The Baptists will give a supper at the Church on Thursday evening May 10th.

—*The Business Meeting* of the W. C. T. U. will be held next Wednesday afternoon.

—Mr. J. S. Fine, the bottler, has recently purchased a pair of fine black Kentucky horses.

—The new boat house, near the tide lock, of the Bristol Gun and Fishing Club is completed.

—William Holt, last Tuesday night, caught two of the largest shad of the season. They weighed sixteen and a half pounds.

—List of letters remaining in Bristol post-office, April 26th, 1894: Charles Brown, Mary E. Bond, Mrs. Cristyanntine, William Gamble.

—About fifty members of Fidelity Council, No. 21, Jr. O. U. A. M., of *Bristol, paid a visit to the American* Mechanics of Morrisville, on Tuesday evening.

—Rev. Dr. E. P. Shields, pastor of the Presbyterian church, and Rev. William H. Clipman of the Baptist church, exchanged pulpits on last Sunday evening.

—At the GAZETTE job office a large stock of envelopes, cards, bill heads, statements, are kept on hand and everything in the printing line executed without unnecessary delay.

—A large number of workmen are employed at the Eddington Distillery recently partially destroyed by fire, clearing away the debris and cleaning the bricks of the old mortar, ready for rebuilding.

—Bristol Division, No. 107, Sons of Temperance, paid a friendly visit to Morrisville Division last Thursday evening, and an enjoyable evening was spent. George Sheppard, Deputy of the Division, John Schurch and others made addresses.

—The firm of Edward T. Steel & Co. have leased, for a term of years, the Keystone Mill from the Bristol Improvement Company and will use it in the manufacture of woollen yarns. A small piece of ground adjoining the Keystone Mill has also been purchased for the use of the firm.

—The World's Fair Stereopticon Views given by Mr. Y. A. Wilbur, of Philadelphia, and explained by Rev. F. Wischan, at Riverview Hall, on to-morrow evening, will deserve a large audience. In addition to the splendid views of the Fair other scenes will be depicted.

—This evening an entertainment will be given in the Wood street A. M. E. Church. Miss Lucy Stockton of Burlington N. J., will be the elocutionist of the evening, while Miss Mary Anna Still of Burlington, Asher J. Cook and others will entertain the audience with vocal music. Prof. Johns is the musical director.

—Rev. Thomas L. Naylor, a well known Methodist Episcopal clergyman, died at his home in Morrisville on Monday, in the 38th year of his age.

—The Choral Union had a most enjoyable meeting on Monday night, notwithstanding a comparatively small attendance. Those present sang with a vim that augurs well for a successful public rehearsal in June. It is proposed to revise the membership roll at the next meeting, retaining only those who are actively interested and who can be depended on for future faithful attendance.

—On last Saturday afternoon Stephen Curran, one of Bristol's hucksters, tried to drive on the swinging bridge over the canal at Jefferson avenue before a boat just at hand would shove it away. The result was especially disastrous to Curran The boat reached the bridge first, and driver, horse and wagon were knocked into the canal, the horse was drowned, the wagon damaged and Curran had a cold bath.

—The entertainment in the parish building of St. James Church has been postponed until Tuesday evening, May 1st. The programme promises an evening of genuine pleasure to all who are fortunate enough to attend. It includes a musicial and satirical sketch entitled "Cups and Saucers," the laughable Pantomime of "Cupid in the Kitchen," thirteen beautiful tableaux and a panorama of "The Great Labor Question of the Day." The price of admission is 25 cents.

—The regular annual commencement exercises of the sewing school belonging to St. Paul's Mission will be held in the Mission Room, corner Mill and Pond streets, on Saturday evening, May 5th. The programme will consist of music, motion songs, a pantomime, all performed by the pupils of the school. This sewing school has been in active operation for a period of eight years, and the closing exercises of the little girls always attract large audiences. There will be two graduates this year. Admission 10 cents.

—Hermione Lodge, No. 109, K. of P., have been negotiating with the trustees of the M. E. Church of Bristol for the purchase of the church building on Wood street with a view of occupying it for lodge and other purposes upon getting possession. When the deeds to the property, made 100 years ago, were examined, it was found that there was a clause contained therein which seems to prohibit the occupancy of the property for any other than church purposes. It is said however that the clause, by reason of a subsequent transfer of the property by the original parties, is abrogated, and that the trustees have a legal right to transfer the title without its being subject to the limitation expressed in the first deed.

—The Suburban Coaching Club started out on its trial trip last Saturday with Colonel Edward Morrell and party. The short road by way of Hulmeville was taken, but the condition of the road between Andalusia and Tenton was so bad that it caused much loss of time and the route was changed to the Bristol turnpike. The return trip was made on Monday from New York and Philadelphia, the 110 miles being made in 11 hours and 38 minutes. The first regular trip was made yesterday. The coach had been chartered for that day by Mr. Edward T. Stotesbury, a member of the firm of Drexel & Co., whose party consisted of Mrs. E. Rittenhouse Miller, Mr and Mrs. H. S. Grove, Mr. and Mrs. George Philler, Misses Humphries, Williams and Peterson, W. H. McCallum, W Woodbridge Noble, and Messrs. Irving and McCallum. The party left New York at 7.50 a. m. and arrived at the Philadelphia terminus at 7 45 p. m. The coaches from Philadelphia pass through Bristol about 10.15 a. m., those from New York at 5 p. m. Their arrival is watched for by a large contingent of the population of the borough, there being especially a large assemblage where the change of horses is made at the corner of Mill and Pond streets. Considerable bunting was displayed on the first day from the windows of houses along Radcliffe and Mill streets. To-day some of the New York Riding Club go to Philadelphia on the Alert. Park Commissioner George C. Clausen, D. E. Seybel, Howard Carroll, Walter J. Peck, E. H. Johnson and Adolphe Schwab will be among them. There are eleven stops to change horses between Philadelphia and Jersey City, and about one hundred horses are stationed along the route.

—An anti-Breckinridge man has been elected chairman of the Congressional Committee in Colonel Breckinridge's district. This may prevent the Colonel's renomination.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Burnet Landreth, Jr., is in Virginia on a business trip.

Miss Kate Phillips is visiting friends in Lawrenceville, N. J.

Miss Jane Burnet and Miss Annie Landreth are at the Windsor, Atlantic City.

Mrs. Julia M. Slack was called to Germantown last Saturday to the bedside of her dying brother, Mr. Henry M. Hayward.

Miss Hastings, daughter of General Hastings of Bellefonte, Pa., was the guest of Miss Ethel Gilkeson for several days during the past week.

Elwood W Minster, of Bristol, has been drawn as a grand juror to serve at the May term of the United States District Court, commencing at Philadelphia on the 21st of next month.

The Philadelphia Inquirer has assigned Frederick Eppelsheimer as its correspondent in New York. Mr. Eppelsheimer has been with the Inquirer several years, and has had other experience as a legislative and Associated Press correspondent. He began newspaper work in the publication of the Bristol Every Evening.

—The following deeds of property Bristol borough were presented for record last week: Robert C. Beatty to Elizabeth R. Bostwick, April 12, 1894, interest in lot, $10. Anton Boak to Joseph Boak, March 31, 1894, tract, $6,000. George J. Sheppard to Marie A. Gilkeson, April 11, 1894, lot, $1. Marie A. Gilkeson to Melinda Sheppard, April 12, 1894, lot, $1.

—Chicken and pigeon thieves have been pretty industrious in plying their vocation in and around Bristol lately, and the owners of fowls have been gunning for them without avail. It was reserved for Mr. John Wood, who has been a victim of these midnight depredators, to give them a novel and fit punishment for their evil doings. He sunk an old barrel near the coop door, filled it with tar and covered it over lightly with straw, and awaited developments. The next morning he went to view the ground. He found that his little scheme had worked well. None of his chickens were missing, but there was evidence of a lively scramble as a good deal of coal tar was spread over the ground. He is of the opinion that his coop will not be molested again.

Found in a Bottle.

Two Bristol girls, while walking along the banks of the Delaware, opposite Laudreth's seed farm, found a bottle lying near the shore containing a piece of paper. They broke the bottle and read as follows:

"I took my life because I could not get work. I have a wife and two children in Pittsburgh. God bless and care for them, I cannot.

HARRY VANLEER,
"East End, Pittsburgh.
"Delaware River, near Bristol, N. J.
"Drowned myself."

This indicates a suicide, but it is more probably a hoax.

Mrs. John Hope Will Get One-Half of Her Husband's Personal Estate.

Judge Penrose filed an adjudication yesterday in the Orphans' Court in the estate of John Hope, deceased, in which charities are to receive the residue.

Mr. Hope made sundry private bequests for the benefit of relatives; requested that $80,000 worth of securities should be set aside for the benefit of his widow, Mrs. Martha Hope, and gave various other directions as to payments to be made. The residue he left to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church; the Board of Home Missions of the same church, and to the Home for Aged Couples of the church.

Mrs. Hope chose to take against the will, and as there were no children, she was awarded half of the personal property, under the intestate laws.

The pecuniary legacies payable at the death of the testator amounted to $33,000, exclusive of $4000 to be returned to his sister in-law, Mary O'Neil, which sum he held for her. There was a fund of $102,234.10 of principal, and $4,431.75 income before the court. Out of these, various payments are to be made, and counsel are to prepare a schedule of distribution, when the shares of the charitable institutions will be awarded.—Philadelphia Press.

—President Cleveland on Tuesday appointed George D. Wetherill postmaster at Burlington, N. J.

—The popularity of roadmaking has given the Belgian block business between Coopersburg and Sellersville, along the North Penn., a big boom. Many men are employed, both whites and blacks, and receive from 3 to 3½ cents a block.

Bristol-on-the-Delaware.

The Philadelphia Ledger is publishing a series of description of "The Valley of the Delaware, A Journey to the Northward," by J. C. The past and present of this borough is given as follows:

We have come in our pleasant steamboat journey to one of the most interesting regions of the Upper Delaware The river broadens ahead of us, forming two channels around Burlington Island, and having on either side the towns of Burlington and Bristol, both coeval with the first settlement of Philadelphia, and Bristol in that early day having ambitions to become the location of Penn's great city. For a good many years heretofore the traveler up the Delaware approaching Burlington Island usually saw in front, briskly crossing its attractive green background, a quaint little ferryboat—a sort of miniature of the boats at Philadelphia. It carried a diminutive end cabin on either side, but was built so narrow that the very slender smoke pipe composed of various sizes of tubes had to be put on one side, so as to allow enough room for wagons to pass over the boat. This boat which did yeoman service for forty years was the "Ellwood Doron," named after a prosperous Bristol merchant recently deceased, and it represented the oldest ferry in continuous service across the Delaware, first established after "Dunk's Ferry" below, and two years before Penn came to Philadelphia. This little boat earned enough money to pay for a fine new screw propeller, the "William E. Doron," last year put on the ferry, and having been unfortunately worsted in a recent scrap with the big steamboat "Edwin Forrest," it is now laid up in ordinary at Bordentown to rest after years of useful service. Our steamboat tied fast at the Bristol landing, the red-roofed houses of the borough peeping out among the trees, while the deserted wharves gave evidence of a lost commerce, and re-called the time in the last century when both Bristol and Burlington had a large ocean-carrying trade, at times rivaling Philadelphia.

The land on which Bristol is built is level, and at the southern edge of the town the coal barges lie in the capacious basin of the "Delaware Division Canal," which here comes out to the river with its traffic of Lehigh coal brought from Easton There are people who urge, and with reason, that this canal is the proper aqueduct to bring the water down from the Upper Delaware for an ample supply for Philadelphia. Mill Creek flows into the river here, and its eligibility as a mill site first located the settlement. One Samuel Cliff, in 1680, obtained from Edmund Andros, then the Colonial Governor of New York and of the Duke of York's possessions, a grant of 262 acres, covering the present town site, and he immediately started the ferry, which is curiously alluded to in the old colonial records, "the ferry against Burlington," and the desire to secure transportation across the Delaware, to the then chief village of West Jersey, seems to have made the beginning of the Bristol settlement. Clift died in 1784, but the ferry has continued in uninterrupted service. A township located north of Neshaminy Creek was created in 1692, and in 1695 Anthony Burton and Thomas Buck bought the town site, and, laying it out in building lots, called it New Bristol, naming it from Bristol in England, where lived Penn's wife, Hannah Callowhill. In order to bring the place into public notice, they applied to the Pennsylvania Provincial Assembly, stating that, as Bucks county had no market-town, this settlement at "the ferry against Burlington" presented great advantages as a market-town, and it was the earliest market established in Bucks. Afterwards, in 1720 it was incorporated.

Bristol in 1708 contained fifty houses and two mills, but its growth was slow, and nearly a century later, in 1806, it had only ninety houses. It was made the first county seat of Bucks, the original court house having been built of logs, and replaced in 1705 by a two story brick building, with whipping-post attached, which was used for twenty years, the upper floor being the court room and the lower one the prison. The county seat was then removed to Newtown and afterwards to Doylestown. The first court in Bucks was held at the "Falls," now Morrisville, opposite Trenton, justice being dispensed in a farm house there. Here occurred the first hanging in the county, in 1693, and only five murderers have been hanged in Bucks county during the two centuries.

The fine level plateau on which Bristol is built is fronted by a pleasant street, its bordering houses having a good out-look over the river, back from which, at right angles, Mill street, the chief high-way, extends to and beyond the Pennsylvania Railroad, the town also stretching further westward, where there are large textile and paper mills, mostly erected in recent years, adding much to its prosperity. The four-track line of the "New York Division" is laid through the ancient borough, curving around at the station, past which the fast trains rush at high speed, and then cross the level land of "Penn's Neck" to the northward, on their way to the Morrisville bridge over the Delaware to Trenton.

In the early days the Bristol grist mills on Mill creek ground up all the grain that could be got in Bucks county and the adjacent regions, and they shipped large amounts of corn and flour direct from the now deserted wharves to the West Indies. In the olden time, its St. James' Episcopal Church was built in 1712, and its Quaker Meeting House, which is still standing, though enlarged, dates from 1710. These were thus described by a visitor as they appeared in 1715: "At a corner of two lanes was a Quaker Meeting House, and at a still more retired spot stood a small Episcopal Church, whose lonely graveyard, with its surrounding woody scenery, might have furnished an appropriate theme for such a muse as Gray's. These, together with an old brick jail, constituted all the public edifices in this, my native town." He came back and looked again at Bristol in 1757, and then sorrowfully wrote:

"There are few towns, perhaps, in Pennsylvania which, in the same space of time, have been so little improved, or undergone less alteration." St. James' Church, similary with St. Mary's, over at Burlington, received the gift of a silver communion service from the good Queen Anne, but the service long ago disappeared, the church fell into decay during the Revolution, and the present church was built and dedicated in 1857.

Bristol possesses the Bath Mineral Springs, which made it the most fashionable watering place in America during the last century—a veritable Saratoga, attracting prominent visitors for many years, but its fame as a sanitarium had declined in the days of General Jackson. The chief inn of the town, the "George the Third," was opened in 1765, with that sovereign's portrait displayed on the sign in front. During the Revolution, this sign became a favorite target for musketry practice, and was gradually shot away, as it totally vanished. The inn was then named the "Fountain," and afterwards became the "Delaware House." Its great days were when the stages stopped there, and as the railroad superseded them, it has been vegetating since, until recently remodeled as a modern summer resort. When its ancient bar was removed, several coins were found dated 1700 and thereabouts, and also a pair of knicker bocker slippers that evidently belonged to some distinguished guest of the early time, but whether General Lafayette, King Joseph Bonaparte or President Martin VanBuren—all of whom had stopped there—has not yet been decided. The Farmers' Bank of Bristol, the oldest in Bucks county, dates from 1815, and is the right kind of a bank, with good officers making good dividends and having a surplus larger than the capital Prior to the Revolution, Bristol claimed to build more shipping than Philadelphia, and its comfortable homes and the picturesque villas along the Delaware river bank above the town, tell of its prosperity to-day.

—Samuel Satterthwaite, of Edgewood, has a pigeon loft of 1,600.

—A jury in Jacksonville, Fla., in a case against a book seller, has decided that Rubens' pictures were obscene.

—Thomas Coxey, of Massillon, Ohio, the father of General J. S. Coxey, commander of the Commonweal Army, has been in Doylestown for the past two or three days, negotiating for the purchase of land at the New Galena lead mines. Mr. Coxey is a member of a syndicate interested in mining, and he has had the New Galena mines in his mind for several years. This is not his first visit here, having been in Doylestown on a similar mission several times.—Doylestown Democrat.

—In an address in Philadelphia the other evening Henry George said: "I have seen the shackled slave under the shadow of Independence Hall carried by Federal arms back to his master." "The Philadelphia Record" says that his reference was to the case of Moses Horner, a fugitive bondman, and the riotous attempt made to rescue him from the custody of the United States Marshals at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut sts., in March, 1860. In that case, though Judge Allison had issued a writ of habeas corpus, the marshals succeeded in getting their prisoner away from the frantic mob and beyond the jurisdiction of the court two hours before the writ was returnable. Henry George was then a compositor in Philadelphia, and already proficient in his trade.

—Coxeyism reached a climax yesterday when the crowd of Montana enthusiasts who have been riding on a stolen train were halted by Deputy Marshals and after a fight in which one on each side was wounded, overpowered the officers and resumed their journey. Troops have been instructed to stop them at Fort Keogh, Mont. Frye's Missouri contingent captured a freight train and the Washington and Oregon armies have threatened to take similar action. Besides the brigade which is expected to leave Chicago 5000 strong, a wealthy Buffalo citizen has started a movement for a big force from that city, and 1000 men left Spokane, Wash., for the capitol. With the big Colorado enlistments and the many smaller forces the entire body of marching men comprises over 7000 men. The daughter of the Chicago "general" will ride ahead of the marchers in Joan of Arc style. More guards are being placed in Washington and arrangements to repel violence are being made.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1894.—Since the business of the New York Stock Exchange has dwindled from a volume of 300,000 to 400,000 shares daily down to less than 200,000 shares, the Wall street brokers are at a loss to account for the shrinkage. They seem to think that they should be able to fool "all the people all the time," but the people have learned by experience that money is not made in Wall street by the speculators who buy or sell stocks as gamblers wager money at a horse race. The successful operators are the rich men in New York who engineer the deals, making railroads give good returns to investors or wrecking them as best suits their purpose. It is the men who control railroads who make money in Wall street, and the losers are the lambs scattered all over the United States who dabble in something they know not of. The lambs who have been shorn time and time again have come to comprehend this so thoroughly that they are letting Wall street severely alone. Take from the present volume of business the sales and purchases made by the room traders and what is known as the arbitrage business, and there is little legitimate business left paying commissions to the stock brokers. The brokers therefore get desperate, and the latest indication of their despair is shown in an attempt to stop the arbitrage business, whereby brokers buy for their own account in one market and sell in another almost at the same moment, their profit being the difference in the quotations of the two markets at the same moment. The men of Wall street need to make more effective changes than this if they would win back their lost business. That honesty is the best policy in the long run, they cannot doubt.

* * *

The business men's investigation as to the reason why Philadelphia's grain trade is so much less than that of New York or Baltimore, is disclosing some strange facts. A grain man who thoroughly understands the situation said that the Baltimore grain merchants send agents into the West about the time the crop is ready to move. Having thoroughly posted themselves, they go to the railroads and offer them a big volume of business, and the railroads quickly jump at the offer. A few months later Philadelphians waken up to the fact that grain is nearly all going to the sea by way of Baltimore, and then they begin to raise a rumpus. "Now, if you were operating a railroad," asked my informant, "who would you be induced to favor, the man who hustled and brought business to your doors or the one who sat with his hands folded in his office and grumbled?" This is one of the reasons why Philadelphia gets left in the grain business, and the way to remedy the trouble is not by casting slurs at the railroads, but by hustling and getting their co-operation.

* * *

Dr. William Pepper, who has just resigned as provost of the university, has been a remarkably active man. He has had wonderful success in obtaining for the university almost any concessions which he wanted from the city. At the same time he has succeeded in interesting in university work nearly all of the very wealthy people in Philadelphia, and whenever new buildings were wanted, funds to endow chairs and build a hospital thousands of dollars were forthcoming for the purpose and the provost always led the way by a liberal contribution himself. Dr. Pepper's probable successor is Charles C. Harrison, who made a fortune as one of the proprietors of the Franklin Sugar Refinery. When the Sugar Trust gobbled up this refinery it paid a good round sum for it and Mr. Harrison has since been a man of leisure. Some of his surplus money he has put into the handsome new blocks at Tenth and Market streets and Tenth and Filbert streets. He has also helped to build and endow a new chemical department for the university to be named after his father. He is a graduate of the university.

Another man who is well qualified for the position is C. Stuart Patterson, the Dean of the Law Department. He however, is not so wealthy as Mr. Harrison, and probably would not feel like giving up his law practice and the treasuryship of the Western Savings Fund to devote his entire time to educational work. F. D. M.

The Committee Wouldn't Hear.

Several attempts have been made by business men in different parts of the country to point out certain defects in the Tariff bill, but their advice has not been received with any great degree of enthusiasm by the members of the Finance Committee, although it is probable that some corrections they have indicated will be made by amendment when the bill is taken up for consideration in the Senate by sections.

This recalls to a Washington correspondent an incident that occurred about twenty years ago, when the tariff was being revised. One day a man appeared at the room of the Committee on Ways and Means who said he was engaged in the wool business, and had noticed some defects in the wool schedule which he would like to point out to the committee. He was informed that all of the members of the committee were busy, and that it would be impossible for them to see him. He replied that he had come from Philadelphia on what he believed to be an errand of duty and patriotism, and asked only a few moments of their valuable time. The clerk of the committee informed him that it would be impossible to get a hearing; that the committee understood the wool schedule pretty well, and did not need any advice or suggestion. The gentleman then said, very coolly: "You may tell the members of the committee that the next time I come here on this business they will send for me, and that their refusal to see me now will cost the Government a good deal of money."

He returned to Philadelphia, arranged for the loan of a large sum of money—a million dollars—and started the most trustworthy buyer in his employ for South America, with instructions to buy a million dollars' worth of live sheep. When they were bought he was to have them slaughtered without shearing, sell their carcasses for what he could get, and ship the pelts to the United States on a sailing vessel. Within the next six months two large barks loaded with sheep pelts, over a million in number, arrived at the port of Philadelphia from Buenos Ayres. The sheep had been bought and slaughtered and skinned, and the carcasses had been sold for nearly enough to pay their cost. The duty on the pelts was 12½ cents each, which was paid, and then the buyer set men at work to shave the wool from them with razors. As a result he got about four million pounds of wool into the United States free of duty.

The Collector of Customs at Philadelphia insisted that he should pay duty on the wool, but he refused, and pointed out the law which authorized the free admission of wool on the pelt. The Collector appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who referred the matter to the Attorney-General. The latter decided that the wool merchant was right, and that, as the law read, any one could bring in unsheared sheep pelts by paying the 12½ cents duty on the pelts. As the duty on wool at that time was 33 cents a pound, the profits were about a million and a half of dollars. When the matter was brought to the attention of the Committee on Ways and Means the merchant informed them that he had gone into the speculation to teach them by an object-lesson the defect in the law he had come over from Philadelphia to point out to them, when they snubbed him so unmercifully.

That merchant was Charles M. Ffoulke, now a resident of Washington, and owner of a famous collection of tapestries.

—Frederick Henry, of Eddington, Pa., had the profits of a load of hay wiped out by its taking fire Tuesday from a spark from the engine of a pile driver at Delaware avenue and Laurel street Philadelphia. So fiercely did the hay burn that it was with difficulty the horses were saved.

—Advertise in the GAZETTE.

General Harrison in Indiana.

Ex-President Harrison has received a hearty welcome from the Republican Convention of Indiana and broken his self-imposed silence upon political questions of the day. Since his retirement from Washington he has been reluctant, from motives of delicacy and respect for the high office which he once held, to take an active part in the politics of the time. Now that a year has passed, he has come to the rational conclusion that an ex-President ought not to lose his citizenship, and that it is not undignified for any man, whatever station he may have occupied, to discuss great public questions calmly and temperately. His address to the State Convention was characterized by moderation and gravity, and by his wonted lucidity of statement. It was an uncompromising Republican speech, but no partisan critic could take exception to it as unjust or undignified. When ex-Presidents can speak in that way they cannot be heard too frequently on the great questions of the day.

General Harrison's two leading thoughts were, first the revival of the Protective doctrine wrought under pressure of hard times, commercial depression and unemployed labor, and, second, the practicability of a restoration of silver to a place of honor among the money metals of the world. He points to Experience as the campaign orator who will win the next battle for Republicanism, and well says: "I believe to-day that all the tumult of this wild sea would be stilled as by the voice of omnipotence, if the great industrial and commerical classes of this country could know that there would be no attempt to strike down Protection in American legislation.' He also affirms that there are clear indications in England and Germany of the growth of opinion in favor of an international agreement respecting silver, and believes that if it be rightly and wisely encouraged and directed from America, the great nations will be speedily brought into accord on this question.

General Harrison's reception at Indianapolis was an enthusiastic greeting to a statesman who has always been honored and respected in his own State and among his own people. The welcome was emphasized by the transformation which had been wrought in the industrial and business conditions of the country since his withdrawal from public life. Indiana Republicans remembered, when they saw his familiar face and heard his calm, hopeful words, how prosperous the country was when he was President, and how disastrous to every business and labor interest was his defeat for re-election.—N. Y. Tribune.

—An epidemic of typhoid fever at Montclair, N. J., has been traced to the distribution of milk by a dairyman in whose family a case occurred about a month ago. The dairyman lived in a neighboring village and sold milk to forty or fifty families in Montclair. The first two cases of the fever in the latter place were in a family which took milk of the dairyman referred to, and in less than a month there were forty-five cases, all occuring, says a physician, "either in families supplied by this dairy man or who had drunk his milk." The case shows the extreme infectiousness of typhoid fever and the facility with which disease is propagated through milk.

—Mrs. Martha G. Kimball, one of Philadelphia's noblest and most remarkable women, died on Saturday after a long illness at her home, 4703 Kingsessing avenue, in her 54th year. It was Mrs. Kimball who first proposed Memorial Day. Having noticed while traveling in the South the beautiful custom of decorating the graves on a certain day each year, she wrote General John A. Logan, the Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, suggesting that one day be named by him to be set apart for an annual decoration of the graves of the Union soldiers. This he did soon afterwards.

—The Philadelphia Press gives the roster of the organizers and leaders of the "Industrial" armies marching, or preparing to march on Washington, up to date, as follows:—

Coxey (Ohio), Horse Trader and Crank.

Mrs. Parsons (Chicago), Professional Anarchist.

Frye (Texas). Crank and Loafer.

Jones (Penna.), Janitor and Fanatic.

Carley (Mich.), Phrenological Crank.

Sullivan (Ill.), Professional Agitator.

Fitzgerald (Mass.), Professional Crank.

Kelley (Neb.), Fanatic.

Johnson (Mo.), Restaurant Waiter.

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.
OFFICE—CORNER RADCLIFFE AND WALNUT STS.
One dollar per year, in advance.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS
THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1894.

Republican State Convention.

To the Republican Electors of Pennsylvania:

I am directed by the Republican State Committee to announce that the Republicans of Pennsylvania, by their duly chosen representatives, will meet in State Convention at Harrisburg, Pa, on Wednesday, May 23, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, to-wit.

For the nomination of candidates respectively for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, two members of Congress from the State at Large, Auditor-General, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and for the transaction of other business as may be presented.

Attention is called to the rule adopted at the State Convention of 1893, providing for the basis of representation, as follows

"Representation in future State Conventions shall be based upon the vote cast at the Presidential or Gubernatorial election immediately preceding, one delegate being allotted to each Legislative District for every 2,000 Republican votes, and an additional delegate for a fraction exceeding 1,000 votes, each district to have at least one delegate.

By order of the Republican State Committee.

B. F. GILKISON, Chairman
JERE B. REX, } Secretaries
A. D. FETTEROLF, }

Republican County Convention.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Republican County Committee, the Republican voters of Bucks county will meet in mass convention in Lenape Hall, Doylestown, on MONDAY, the THIRTIETH day of APRIL, at 11 o'clock A M., for the purpose of choosing four persons to represent the Republicans of Bucks county in the coming State Convention By order of JOHN C SWARTLEY,
Chairman Republican County Com
Attest —
LEWIS A RAUCH, } Secretaries
WESLEY HALDEMAN, }

The Wage-Workers are Encouraged.

"I believe the Wilson bill will be defeated; I am positive it will be," was the emphatic declaration of Ephraim Rigg, president of the Germantown textile workers to the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press last Monday evening, when the work done by himself and associates since their arrival at Washington was detailed.

When the main body of the delegates to the Workingmen's Protective Tariff League Convention went home last Saturday a committee was left behind to call on individual Senators and especially upon the Populist members of the Senate whose creed is supposed to be protection to American workingmen.

This committee consisted of Ephraim Rigg, president of the Germantown textile workers, John C Rowland, secretary of the same organization, George Welsh, president of the recent convention of the Protective Tariff League, and Frederick W Smith, general secretary of the Protective League.

These gentlemen saw several Senators privately and at ten o'clock this morning they called at the rooms of Senator Peffer, of Kansas, in the Senate annex They had with them hundreds of samples of goods manufactured in and about Philadelphia. These were beautiful exhibits of ladies' dress goods, men's wear, carpets, curtains, Turkish towels, upholstery, etc. They were similar to those which were brought here last February to show to the Senate Finance committee and which Senator Mills and other Southern wreckers of American industries refused to examine.

The samples are intended to show the degree of perfection American manufacture has reached and to teach the Southern free traders that American workmen can take their cotton and mixed with Northern and Western wool manufacture fabrics unequaled in the markets of the world.

Senator Peffer received the committee in a most courteous manner and gave an emphatic promise to stand by their interests He stated that he would never vote for the Wilson bill as long as it contained free wool The committee, seeing that it had an interested listener, entered upon a full explanation of the workingmen's demands.

Mr. Rigg as spokesman occupied an hour and a half in describing the character of the manufactures in which they are interested and the effect the Wilson bill would have upon their wages.

Senator Mitchell, a Democrat from Wisconsin, was met by the delegates just as they were going into Senator Peffer's rooms. They laid hold of him and if professions amount to anything they believe that they have found an ally in him

When they declared the purpose of their mission here Senator Mitchell exclaimed: "I am with you all the time, boys" He followed them into the room and with Senator Peffer expressed amazement at the beauty and finish of the goods from American looms they exhibited.

Mr. Rigg went on to show the Senators by statements of wages and the cost of production that for the same class of goods the English manufacturer received a larger profit than did the American, while the goods cost the consumer about the same in both countries. He explained that to meet the advantage the English manufacturer would receive in the reductions of duty contemplated in the Wilson bill the American manufacturer would have to reduce the wages of his operatives.

The duty on wool would cut no figure. If it were taken off the manufacturer would receive little or no benefit with the present duty on wool, which was a protection to the American sheep-grower. Mr. Rigg showed that the American manufacturers were able to turn out a superior article of goods at such cheap prices that the removal of that duty would have no appreciable effect

Senator Mitchell gave no promise of what he would do beyond the general statement that he was "with the boys" Senator Peffer, after he had examined the goods, and had listened to Mr Rigg' statement, said that they could count on his support in defeating the bill as it meant ruin to their industries.

The visitors received the impression from him that his Populist colleagues, Senators Kyle and Allen, would also vote against the measure as long as it contained schedules that would affect the wages of American workingmen

Senator Peffer kept the samples of cloths and proposes to use them in his future speeches on the tariff He stated that he desired to show the Southern cotton growers just what beautiful fabrics the American designer and spinners can make out of their products. He expressed great indignation at the inconsistency of the Southern brigadiers in demanding high protective duties on oranges, rice and other products of that section and at the same time refusing the Northern and Western sheep raiser protection upon his wool Mr Rigg went into the matter of specific and ad valorem duties, and declared that the interests of the textile workers demanded both on the goods they manufactured to insure a proper protection.

WORK OF THE LEAGUE

The work of this committee practically ends a wonderful work begun by the Workingmen's Protective Tariff League on December 29 last The leaders of the movement have been working night and day in stirring up a sentiment all over the country Thousands and thousands of letters were written and mailed to working men all over the country

The money for this work was contributed by the workingmen themselves, and $365 were spent in advertising alone, every cent of which was paid by the workingmen The committee feels very much encouraged and is in a good humor to-night. It remains to be seen what results have been accomplished. All four gentlemen declare this evening that if a vote were taken on the bill in the Senate to-morrow it would be defeated

Mr Rigg, who has been a very prominent leader in this movement, is so impressed with the fact that the workingmen of the Third Congressional District need better representation that he contemplates moving into the district and becoming a candidate for Congress against Mr. McAleer He will make the fight on the principle of protection alone, and believes that he can be elected over a man who voted for the Wilson bill.

—There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F J. Cheney & Co, Toledo, O, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
☞ Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Reward

Reward offered for information leading to the conviction of the thief or thieves who took the rose bush and hyacinths from the yard of Samuel Swain, on Radcliffe street



Mrs. A. M. C. Dilworth
Hamorton, Pa

That Tired Feeling

All Run Down—Blood Poison Feared

Hood's Sarsaparilla Permanently Cured All Troubles.

"C I Hood & Co, Lowell Mass

"I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for seven or more years as a spring tonic I was so run down with hard work and female weakness that I would go to bed thinking that I would not be able to get up in the morning I have suffered severely with

My Back and Limbs.

I have just finished taking five bottles and am feeling well I do not have that tired feeling and feel better in every way I have an excellent appetite and sleep well at night I have also given it to my nineteen-year-old son with good success Last fall he cut his limb with a corn sickle It healed up in about two weeks, but in a short time after he was

Seized With Chills,

and the limb swelled to twice its natural size. He was not able to move and was obliged to take his bed. The swellings and sores went up into his body and I feared that blood poison had set in. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla he

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

improved steadily and was soon able to be about again. I have recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla to several and shall always have words of praise for it" MRS A M C DILWORTH, Hamorton, Pa

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels 25c.

MAKE YOUR OWN SNOW.

Its Curious Formation In the Full Rays of a July Sun.

Two solid bodies, one yellow, sulphur, the other black, carbon, unite under certain circumstances to form a colorless liquid called sulphide of carbon, which must be handled with much precaution on account of its great explosive property The soluble property of sulphide of carbon renders it valuable to take spots off of garments If its odor is more disagreeable than that of benzine or turpentine, it has at least the advantage of being dispelled quickly in consequence of the prompt evaporation of the liquid. There is nothing equal to it to take off spots of paint on clothes It does not do it, however, without creating great fear in persons who use it for the first time, for they see on the very place where, to their great pleasure, the paint had disappeared a large white spot, the nature of which is hard for them to define, and the more they brush the more unsightly and the larger that white spot grows Is then the garment lost? No, for fortunately after a few moments the spot melts away never to show again It was snow and nothing more. The sulphide of carbon in evaporating takes heat from the cloth and surrounding air, and the result of that is a sudden lowering of temperature sufficient to freeze the vapor of the atmosphere

Without operating on your clothes you may make the experiment in the following way Fill a small vial with sulphide of carbon, taking great care to do it far from all flame or heated stove Then close the bottle with a cork stopper through which you have previously bored a small hole In this hole place a piece of blotting paper made up into a small roll The paper must reach to the bottom of the bottle and about an inch above the cork Within 15 minutes you will see the outside of this paper covered with snow, the quantity of which gradually increases The liquid has risen through the pores of the paper as the oil of a lamp through the wick When it gets to the open air, it evaporates, and the water contained in the surrounding atmosphere, being brought to a temperature below 32 degrees, has been frozen If you divide the paper outside of the bottle into several pieces, you obtain flowers and most charming effects. You may make the experiment in summer and in the full rays of the sun The result will be obtained then more promptly, evaporation being more abundant —St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Moths.

Dr. Aldricks of Kentucky is an enthusiastic entomologist. When asked for some information on the subject he has made a specialty of, he said: "To study the habits of the moth family you must live and grow up with them The finest varieties fly by night, and it is with some difficulty that they are captured The usual way is to go out with a hand net and a pot of stale beer, sweetened with a quantity of molasses or sugar A dash of this mixture on the bark of the tree, whose leaves the moths feed upon, is the bait which lures them to death As soon as they light the net is sprung over them, and later on they are asphyxiated by being dropped in an etherized jar, after which they are carefully mounted and labeled I have a house built especially for their propagation and filled with leaves of their favorite tree With the caterpillars crawling to the right and left of me I spend many a night watching their habits from a rude cot in one corner of the building It is quite a profitable business, besides being unusually instructive Some of the largest varieties are the size of a humming bird, and the rarest kinds, when properly mounted, easily bring $25 The Smithsonian institution at Washington before the fire of several years ago, had one of the finest entomological collections in the world "—Philadelphia Press.

The Color of Animals.

There is a connection between the color and character of animals Although much of the subject is veiled in considerable obscurity, as a general rule it may be stated that vivid, conspicuous coloring accompanies strength, courage and often ferocity The black or red hair and the ruddy skin indicate carbon or iron somewhat in excess, a sanguine temperament, rapidity of thought and action and courage frequently bordering on rashness In the brute creation it is rather character that has modified color in the course of the survival of the fittest The timid animal, bird or fish possessing the most neutral coloring lived longest and left most offspring and so gradually the conspicuous members of the family were eliminated This neutral coloring as well as color that changes for protective purposes is the external characteristic of shyness and timidity, alertness of sense, keenness of vision and scent and swiftness rather than strength of limb —Pittsburg Dispatch

During the most of the sixteenth century the English people called the Bible the Bibliotheca, or the library, the word being limited in its application to the Scriptural writings.

There is a well at Scarpa, a village near Tivoli, Italy, which is 1,700 feet deep, all but 26 feet being cut in solid rock.

Wanamaker's

The well-known 12½c Canton Cloth
10c the yard.
31 in. striped 12½c Seersucker.
12½c the yard.
30 in. plain and striped 15c Duck
12½c the yard.
27 in Dress Gingham, 15c quality
15c the yard.
Woven Dotted Swiss, 25 quality
20c the yard.
Printed Piques, white and colored grounds
20c the yard.
Mousseline Oriental and Pompadour.
25c the yard.
Broche printed Sateens.
Printed Irish Dimities
Woven Madras and Ducks
The lovely Japonette
Whytlaw's Scotch Gingham
Linen Lawn
32 in best American Gingham
30c the yard.
Scotch Crepe Gingham
Scotch Novelty Gingham
Whytlaw's Duck Suiting
Plain Mousseline
Broche Batiste, dots and stripes
Linen Lawns
Satin stripe Gingham
35c the yard.
Batiste Broche Stripe
Figured French Mousseline
Scotch Madras
French printed Sateens
Cunard and Galatea
Anderson's Ginghams
37½c the yard.
French printed Organdie
Japanese Crepe
Scotch Linens
Broche Crepe
Half Silk plaid Gingham
Fancy Piques

At 40, 45, 50 and 60c the range of sorts is as great accordingly, and the varieties include some of the loveliest Cottons and Silk-and-Cottons ever shown.

Printed Plumetis
Fancy Japanese Crepe
Scotch Dress Linen
Gauze, Rep and Spot Madras
Scotch Novelty Ginghams
English Piques
And more than one hundred styles of the popular Swivel Silks

Carpets

The Wiltons put on sale yesterday at $1 65 are Lowell goods Their regular price is $2.50. Fag ends of stock, odd styles, sparse quantities have sometimes been offered less than $2 50. Regular goods, never—to our aknowledge This lot is regular—26 new styles

In Carpets makers' names are valuable; they make standards, prevent deception.

Nothing easier than to be fooled on Carpets. We see the process going on constantly.

We have Wiltons at 75c—that is the tickets say Javanese Wilton Are they wool? No

We have Wiltons—all-wool pile—at $1 25. Were they ever $2 25 or $1 75? No. always $1 25, regular, but they are in full variety, uniform grade, handsome styles, and the best line of Wiltons in this market at the price.

The Lowell Wiltons at $1 65 are going, going, will soon be gone. Will you be 'late, late, so late?"

Japanese Rugs

They have secured a strong place in the Carpet business Have sold rapidly already this season.

Japanese hands are cheaper than American or European machines. These Rugs have the touch of hand-work. The sizes run from 18x36 inches to 12x15 feet—from door mat to dining-room carpet. We have them in Japanese designs as follows

18x36 in, 65c (sold out Another lot shortly)
36x36 in, $1 25 — 26x54 in, $1 25
30x60 in, $1 60 — 36x72 in, $2 50
48x84 in, $4 00
6x9 ft, $5 — 9x12 ft, $12
7 ft 6 in x 10 ft 6 in, $8 25

Other designs which the Japanese—Oriental Yankees—have learned from the Turk.

6x9 ft, $7 50
7 ft 6 in x 10 ft 6 in $11
9x12 ft $15 — 12x15 ft, $25

These Rugs, beautiful in any house, are especially suited to Summer Cottages.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Wanamaker.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 23, 1894

Cotton Dress Goods

Only one thought behind the great gathering—to have the most complete assortment that can be made and at the least possible prices.

How well we have succeeded the unprecedented selling shows.

Five of the longest counters in all the Dress Goods circles heaped with printed and woven dainties Almost every first-class mnufacturer in Europe or America is represented among them, and by his choicest work.

A peerless assortment.

And the price side is even more delightfully surprising to shoppers than the magnitude and variety of the stock.

TWO-THIRDS LAST YEAR'S RATE AS A RULE.

A dozen of the price steps
6c the yard.
A standard 10c Gingham
10c the yard,

Miscellaneous

Notice.

To the Taxpayers of Bucks County.

IN pursuance of an Act of Assembly, entitled an Act relating to the collection of STATE and COUNTY TAXES in the county of Bucks, approved March 29 1853 and also for the collection of DOG TAX, the County Treasurer will meet the Taxpayers of said county, at the following times and places, to receive the taxes assessed for the present year, 1894

TINICUM—Erwinna Monday May 21st, at Calvin C Bryan's Hotel
TINICUM—Red Hill, Tuesday May 22d at Thomas C Harpel's Hotel
BRIDGETON—Wednesday May 23d, at John L Corcoran's Hotel
NOCKAMIXON—Bucksvill Thursday, May 24th, at John H Mickel's Hotel
NOCKAMIXON—Kintnersville Friday May 26th, at Franklin Adams Hotel
DURHAM—Riegelsville, Saturday, May 26th at Hiram Heaton's Hotel
SPRINGFIELD—Bursonville Monday, May 28th at Thomas Och's Hotel
SPRINGFIELD—Pleasant Valley Tuesday, May 29th at [illegible] Hotel
RICHLAND—California, Thursday, May 31st, at C F Richards' Hotel
QUAKERTOWN—First Ward, Friday June 1st, at [illegible] Hotel
QUAKERTOWN—Second Ward, Saturday, June 2d, at [illegible] Hotel
QUAKERTOWN—Third Ward, Monday, June 4th, at Milton D [illegible] Hotel
MILFORD—Milford Square Tuesday, June 5th, at William H Mackneit's Hotel
MILFORD—Trumbauersville, Wednesday, June 6th, at Clinton D Strouse's Hotel
HAYCOCK—Applebachsville Thursday June 7th at Reed Laubenstine's Hotel
RICHLAND—Richlandtown borough, Friday, June 8th at Milton B Kline's Hotel
ROCKHILL—Perkasie borough, Saturday June 9th, at Philip S Gressman' Hotel
ROCKHILL—Telford, Monday, June 11th, at J. Howard Gerhart's Store
ROCKHILL—Schlichter's, Tuesday, June 12th at S Smith's Hotel
ROCKHILL, EAST Benjamin Wednesday, June 13th at [illegible] Hotel
ROCKHILL, WEST—Sellersville, Thursday, June 14th at C M Hartzell's Hotel
DOYLESTOWN TOWNSHIP—Fork, Friday, June 15th, at Samuel Leatherman's Hotel
BUCKINGHAM—Centreville Saturday, June 16th at John R Richter's Hotel
BUCKINGHAM—Lahaska, Monday, June 18th, at Edward Rorer's Hotel
SOLEBURY—Centre Bridge Tuesday June 19th, at Charles Bowlby's Hotel
SOLEBURY—Carversville Wednesday June 20th, at Joseph N Howell's Hotel
BEDMINSTER—Bedminsterville, Thursday, June 21st at David H Meyers Hotel
BEDMINSTER—[illegible] Friday, June 22d, at E M Berkenstock's Hotel
HILLTOWN—Dublin, Saturday, June 23d, at Bishop Brothers Store
HILLTOWN—Mount Pleasant, Monday, June 25th, at Hunsberger's Hotel
WARWICK—Tuesday, June 26th at Albert L [illegible]'s Hotel
PLUMSTEAD—Plumsteadville Wednesday, June 27th at Charles Zeimer's Hotel
PLUMSTEAD—Gardenville Thursday, June 28th, at Eros Weiss Hotel
WARRINGTON—Frog Hollow, Friday, June 29th at Mahlon Kefer's Hotel
NEW BRITAIN—Chalfont Saturday, June 30th at Irwin Keller's Hotel
WARMINSTER—Monday July 2d [illegible] Hotel
WRIGHTSTOWN—Tuesday, July 3d, at [illegible] Hotel
SOUTHAMPTON—Feasterville, Thursday, July 5th at [illegible] Hotel
NORTHAMPTON—Richboro, Friday, July 6th, at Edward H Roberts Hotel
NORTHAMPTON—[illegible] Saturday July 7th, at Edward H Roberts Hotel
BRISTOL TOWNSHIP—Newportville, Monday, July 9th at George [illegible] Hotel
HULMEVILLE BOROUGH—Tuesday, July 10th, at John Dunn's Store
LANGHORNE BOROUGH—Wednesday, July 11th, at Joseph L Bunce's Hotel
MORRISVILLE BOROUGH—Thursday, July 12th, at John Henning's Hotel
[illegible] July 13th, at Wentworth's Store
NEWTOWN BOROUGH Saturday July 14th, at Sipron C Keith's Hotel
NEWTOWN BOROUGH—Monday, July 16th at Sipron C Keith's Hotel
LANGHORNE MANOR BOROUGH—Tuesday July 17th, at J S Wright's Hotel
MIDDLETOWN [illegible] Wednesday July 18th, at J S Wright's Hotel
BENSALEM—[illegible], July 19th, at Red Lion Hotel
BENSALEM—[illegible], Friday July 20th at S C Worthington's Hotel
MAKEFIELD, UPPER—Saturday July 21st, at Anna R Harvey's Store
MAKEFIELD, LOWER—Yardley Monday, July 23d, at [illegible] Hotel
MAKEFIELD, LOWER—Edgewood, Tuesday July 24th, at W [illegible]'s Store
NEW HOPE BOROUGH—Wednesday July 25th, at M A [illegible]'s Hotel
FALLS—Fallsington, Thursday July 26th at John Severn's Hotel
TULLYTOWN BOROUGH—Friday, July 27 at Henry Lovett's Hotel
BRISTOL BOROUGH—First Ward, Saturday, July 28th, at William [illegible] Hotel
BRISTOL BOROUGH—Second Ward, Monday July 30th, at Fred King's Store
BRISTOL BOROUGH—Third Ward, Tuesday July 31st, at the Closson House
BRISTOL BOROUGH—Fourth Ward Wednesday August 1st at James Blanche's Restaurant
BRISTOL BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP—Thursday August 2d at William [illegible] Hotel
DOYLESTOWN BOROUGH—At the Treasurer's Office until August 1st, 1894

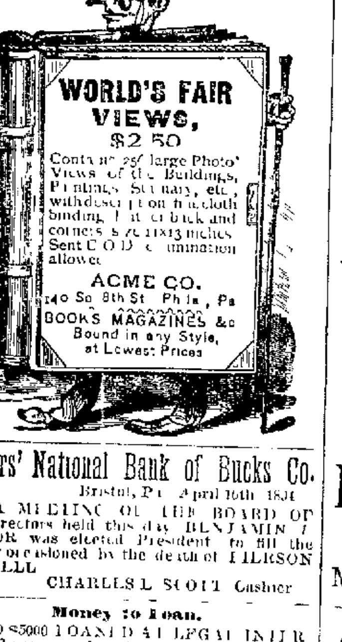
Will be at the above named places from 9 o'clock a m until 4 o'clock p m. Important correspondence to receive attention must be accompanied by postage for reply and in all cases the district wherein the property is located must be definitely given Communications with money for taxes will not be received after the treasurer's office after August 21st.

Five per cent added to State Tax not paid by August 1st

Five per cent abatement on County Tax paid on or before August 21st

In pursuance to instructions received by me from the Auditor General Storekeepers and others will please take notice that all Mercantile Licenses not paid to me by July 1st will be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace to be collected according to law

April 26 1894 — HENRY B BANES, County Treasurer



Farmers' National Bank of Bucks Co.

Bristol, Pa April 10th 1894

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day BENJAMIN F TAYLOR was elected President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of FILLSON MITCHELL
4 12 4t — CHARLES L SCOTT Cashier

Money to Loan.

$100 TO $5000 LOANED AT LEGAL INTEREST Loan may be returned in small monthly payments Mechanics manufacturers employees and housekeepers who are responsible, may apply for a loan at six per cent annually. Absolutely no bonus or premiums Real estate security not necessary no publicity Loans made to pay off outside obligations such as to increase business purchase business for building purposes, to make alterations to a home, or, in fact, for any purpose that money can be desired The Commercial Loan and Trust Company No 1530 Arch Street Philadelphia Incorporated Authorized capital $500 000 If you request our representative will call

Dr. C. H. DILTS,
—DENTIST—

His removed to—
221 E State St, TRENTON, N J
Will be at his former office
326 Mill St., BRISTOL, PA,
Every MONDAY and SATURDAY

PHOTOGRAPHS!
Only 25c PER DOZEN
ECTYPES
THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHS

Send a cabinet or card picture and I will make you one dozen small photographs, handsomely finished, for 25 cents, and return your photograph

H. VANTINE,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Morrisville, Pa.

For Rent.

A NEW SEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE ON Washington street over the canal with a large attic, with hot and cold water, bath room gas, etc Rent $10 per month Apply to
OTTO WOLL,
Hallow.

The League Chainless Safety!



The most unique and best Wheel on the market No more soiled clothing No stretching or rattling of chains

LADIES' SAFETY, With more special advantages adapted especially for the comfort of Lady cyclists than all other Ladies' wheels combined.

ADVANTAGES Ease, Speed, Absence of Noise, Lost Motion, Oil and Dust, All Working Parts Enclosed. For particulars and prices call on or address

ARDREY BROS.,
Pond Street, Bristol, Pa.
Also Agents for the WARWICK and the PENNSYLVANIA,

Legal Advertisements.

ESTATE NOTICE

Estate of JAMES M BREDON, deceased late of Bristol Borough Bucks County

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having legal claims against the same will present them without delay, in proper order for settlement, to

EDWARD C BREDON
CHARLES BREDON
GILKESON & WRIGHT, Attorneys — Executors

ESTATE NOTICE

Estate of SAMUEL S REE[illegible], late of Bristol Borough Bucks Co Pa

LETTERS testamentary on the estate [illegible] having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

SARAH A HAL[illegible]
EVA DOWNING
HARVEY S KU[illegible]
Or — Administrators
GILKESON & WRIGHT Attorneys

ESTATE NOTICE

Estate of EMMA F SCOTT late of Bristol Borough, Bucks County, deceased

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement and all persons having legal claims against the said estate are requested to present them [illegible] without delay to
Or — HARVEY S KU[illegible]
GILKESON & WRIGHT — Administrator
Attorneys

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of MARY VANDEGRIFT[illegible] deceased late of Bristol Borough Bucks County Pa

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them in proper order for settlement without delay to

GUSTAV A RATHKE
Or his Attorney — Executor
JOHN C STUCKERT

ESTATE NOTICE

Estate of ANNA B DAVIS deceased

LETTERS testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims to present the same, without delay to
JOHN H DE VICTOR
505 Chestnut St Philadelphia

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate SARAH A POTTS deceased late of Bristol Borough Bucks County, Pa

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them in proper order for settlement without delay to
W W GILLINGHAM
Administrator
Fallsington Bucks Co Pa

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Miscellaneous

STAND BY THE POLICY,
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Trample Upon

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An Interference

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[illegible]

Illustrations

[illegible]

No Matter Whether

[illegible]

The 6 Times of Change!

[illegible]

Remember!

[illegible]

"Washington's Farewell"

[illegible]

Terms for 1894

[illegible]

THE TRIBUNE,
New York

An Ordinance

Authorizing a temporary loan of One Thousand Dollars for the purpose of paying bills for current expenses of the Borough of Bristol maturing prior to July 1st 1894

The Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol do ordain

That the Burgess and Treasurer [illegible] be hereby authorized to borrow the sum of One Thousand Dollars on the credit of the Borough for the purpose of paying bills for current expenses of the Borough maturing prior to July 1st, 1894 Said loan to be made at a rate of interest not to exceed Six per cent per annum and to be made payable on the Fifteenth day of July A D 1894

Passed [illegible] an Ordinance of the Council Chamber of the Borough of Bristol the 12th day of March A D 1894

THOMAS B HARKINS, Burgess
Attest—J WESLEY WRIGHT, Clerk

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Miscellaneous

[illegible] the head of all popular periodicals [illegible] English language is no longer [illegible]

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The Bucks County Gazette.

Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1894.

ENCOURAGE HOME TALENT.

E. W. Howe's Very Pertinent Story of the Man and the Woolen Mill.

The citizens of a great many good towns work hard to induce new industries to locate within the corporate limits and wholly neglect to give proper encouragement to home talent. The famous western novelist, Mr. E. W. Howe, hits this exactly on its very head in his novel "The Story of a Country Town," which made a great hit a few years ago and received the enthusiastic praise of such eminent literary men as W. D. Howells and Mark Twain. In a chapter headed "The Peculiarities of a Country Town" Mr. Howe says:

"There was one thing I noticed of Twin Mounds which is probably true of every other country town—it was constantly threatened either with great prosperity or great danger, but whether the event threatening the prosperity or the danger came to pass the town progressed about the same. There was no perceptible effect from any of the events the people were certain would prove either very disastrous or of great benefit, from which I am led to believe that no one is familiar with the art of town building, although I have never known a man who did not profess to know all there is worth knowing about the science.

"Towns seem to be the natural accretion of years, and although the people in Twin Mounds often related how desperate were their struggles with adversity the facts probably are that the place would have been fully as large without the great number of public meetings for public purposes and the endless worry of individuals with reference to it.

"There was a very general impression that manufactories were needed, and this was talked about so much, and so many inducements were offered, that the people became discouraged, believing that the average manufacturer had a wicked heart and a hollow head to thus wrong Twin Mounds in the face of his own interest. Therefore we were very much surprised to learn once, after all hope had been abandoned, that a quiet man was building a woolen mill down the river, which he completed and afterward operated without the help of the committees which had been appointed to aid in such matters of public weal.

"The trouble was that the man lived in Twin Mounds, whereas we had been expecting a man and money to come from a distant point for that purpose and had never thought of looking about home, but spent a great deal of money in sending committees away to make arrangements for a woolen mill. This circumstance, though humiliating, proved a good thing, for it taught the people that if the town were to be built up at all it must be by its own citizens, which knowledge was afterward used to good advantage.

"The people were always miserable by reason of predictions that unless impossible amounts of money were given to certain enterprises the town would be ruined, and, although they always gave, no sooner was one fund exhausted than it became necessary to raise another. It was said during the collection of each amount that it would never be necessary again to give to this sort of charity, as the enterprise then in hand would insure the fortune of Twin Mounds, but there was never an end to the ridiculous business, and we were always in a state of dreariness on this account, as the men demanding the charity for insignificant enterprises threatened to go to the rival towns and permit the grass to grow in our streets.

"In thinking of the matter since I have thought that Twin Mounds would have been a much better town but for the fact that it was always expecting improbable disaster, but which never came, for the people were thus prevented from exercising their energy, if they had any."

Although the above excerpt is from a work of fiction, it is so true to life that its wisdom is apparent. Three good points to remember are the following:

Always encourage home talent when it stands ready to establish an enterprise that will build up the town.

Never attempt to raise more money to secure new enterprises than the town can afford to part with.

Always look on the bright side of the town's outlook. Never predict anything but prosperity. Well men often die because they believe they are suffering from some wholly imaginary ailment, and a good town sometimes retrogrades simply because of the croaking of calamity howlers. Say nothing if you cannot say a good word for the town, but keep on sawing the town's wood.

Maxims to Remember.

Every town's success depends upon the success of its people.

Extravagance in school expenditures is a commendable virtue.

Driven to the wall by wealth, the poor often accept vice as an alternative.

Labor should be dignified, intelligent and, above all, well fed.

Cultivate a patriotic spirit in the young. Let the stars and stripes and, if need be, the notes of the tin horn float on every breeze.

The enterprise of a town may be accurately gauged by the appearance of its streets, its public buildings and its parks.

Whatever advantages a village or city may possess, the citizens should co-operate with the existing forces to stimulate what otherwise must prove a slower, even though inevitable, growth.

Cast about wherever you will and discover that within a comparatively limited area there is an incalculable wealth of earth's treasures, the transactions in which even for a day are beyond measure.

What Trees to Plant.

A writer in the Philadelphia Ledger, who has made a careful study of the subject of tree planting in cities and towns, gives the following list to select from and prefers them in the order given: Norway maple, sugar maple, silver maple, linden, plane, catalpa, horse chestnut, paper birch and paulownia.

Important Information For Girls.

Blue eyed men are the most sentimental of the species. At least this is what an eminent physiognomist says. They are peculiarly susceptible to the influence of the opposite sex, melt under the warmth of one ardent glance, have emotional, mercurial affections and are found by the coquettes to be easier game to bag than to hold.—American Woman.

A Famous Paris Resort.

There is still another of the former glories of Paris about to disappear—the Restaurant Vefour. It was put up for sale, but no bid having been made sufficiently high to pay the rent (50,000 francs) the sale had to be adjourned. It was founded in 1787 and cost its last proprietor upward of a million.—Paris Journal.

REGION OF WONDERS.

SOME OF THE NATURAL MARVELS TO BE SEEN IN OREGON.

Illustrations of Both the Dead and the Living Past—Premonitions In Abundance of Something Strange to Come—In the Valley of Desolation.

Nowhere on the known globe is there another region of the same extent representing the weird and gruesome as well as the sublime and grand in nature as in a long and wide strip lying a considerable distance inland from the western coast of the United States. Here can be found an abundance of illustrations of both the dead and living past—that strange past of physical violence preceding the age of man, and that solemn past when the forces had gone to rest and the imprint of chaos lay everywhere. There are premonitions in abundance of something strange to come in the counties of Snohomish, Okanogan, Douglas and Yakima in Washington, but this is not fully emphasized until the Oregon counties of Morrow, Gilliam, Grant and Lake have been considered, and the marvelous receives a wonderful accession in the long line of eastern California counties, southern Nevada, a considerable region in Utah west of Great Salt lake, southern New Mexico and a region of no small dimensions in northern Texas. Here, to the mental and the ocular sight, are unsolved problems in geology, paradoxes in physical formation and numberless instances of what may be termed inversions of established geographical order.

In Oregon we are confronted with the still and silent Sagebrush desert, hemmed in by a wildly picturesque yet as dreary and inhospitable a region as can be found anywhere. In the midst of this desert, as if to reflect the surrounding awfulness, is Fossil lake, and all the surrounding region is one vast and wide cemetery of the fauna of a precataclysmal world. Here are massed together more fossil specimens of a greater variety of early animal life than can be found anywhere on the earth, excepting the immense fossil islands northward of Siberia—horses of rare form, different species of camels, llamas, mammoths, sloths of huge proportions, wonderful birds, and the evidence that primitive man at some time was there is indicated by the presence of arrowheads chipped from volcanic glass. But what long ages have been entombed since these tropical animals in their untamed strength trod the soil of Oregon and what mighty changes have swept over the earth since then! How came they there in such amazing numbers and what were the causes of such universal and evidently such simultaneous death? No conditions on the earth as we know them now could bring this about. Yet here nature chose to locate one of her remarkable mortuary establishments and to enshroud it with the gloom of unrelieved desolation. Commencing in this region and extending down into California, the mountains are freakish. They are not constructed on the chain or continuous system. The earth did not wrinkle her crust, but she erupted into huge boils; the peaks stand isolated, sometimes interrupting an otherwise comparatively even plain.

And now the valleys, rivers and considerable lakes take on a habit of becoming lost. The streams, after considerable underground meandering, find themselves again on the surface, and after a succession of reappearances and disappearances either stay found or are lost entirely.

Chasms, with almost a mile of depth and faced with perpendicular walls of solid rock, now begin to appal both sight and sense, and in Mariposa county the tremendous canyon of the Yosemite exceeds anything of the kind on the earth. Before this hot springs have become common, lakes of soda water abound, and San Bernardino has valleys where the soil is hot and boiling geysers obtrude. Lava fields, covering immense tracts, have exhibited vitrified scoriæ from northern Oregon down, and Nye county, Nev., has lava beds in profusion. In Inyo county, and taking in a portion of San Bernardino, Death valley, grim, hot and repellent, presents itself, it and the surrounding region constituting, not in the mind only, but in reality, a region bordering more on the human conception of the infernal than can be furnished by any other locality on the globe.

In this valley of desolation the summer temperature reaches 140 degrees, rivaling that of the Sahara. It is some hundreds of feet below sea level, entirely destitute of water, although the Amagosa river discharges into one end of it, and in the interior has an atmosphere as of burning sulphur that neither human nor animal lungs can long inhale without great risk to life. Embracing hundreds of square miles, it affords not a sign of either animal or vegetable life in its interior, while its furnacelike heat renders it one of the hottest spots on the globe. In the same system is Soda lake, into which the troubled Mohave river finally enters, discharging its brackish waters as into a sieve. The country abounds with sinks, streams suddenly plunge into subterranean depths farther south to furnish hot water, hot mud and sulphur volcanoes, dotted in miniature over an immense area, hissing and spitting and loading the air with most disagreeable fumes. The Utah section duplicates many of the remarkable features common to the other localities mentioned and affords indisputable evidence of having been involved in the throes of the mighty disturbance that once prevailed throughout this singular region, and which must have been still potent long after the other surface that is now embraced in the United States was quiescent.

Whatever the nature of the violence may have been, Great Salt lake lowered its level 940 feet, and a vast region partook of great and sudden topographical changes.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Primitive Names.

The consternation which some botanists have raised in pressing the duty of abandoning many universally accepted plant names and adopting for general use more primitive ones is spreading to other departments of learning. It is found that the whole English language is in the same unfortunate condition as the language of botany. It is proposed to abandon "thinks," "walks," "listens," "freezes," etc., for "thinketh," "walketh," "listeneth," "freezeth," etc., as having a much prior claim to our regard.—Meehan's Monthly.

Muscular Exercise.

Dick (feeling of Tom's biceps)—My, what an arm! Do you frequent the gymnasium?

Tom—Gymnasium nothing! I read all the papers, dailies and weeklies. Just try it for a week or two yourself. The amount of turning over it gives a fellow to follow the different articles from one page to another beats all the gymnasiums in Christendom for exercise.—Boston Transcript.

THE MASTER PASSION.

Alleged to Be the Mania For Getting Free Passes For the Play.

"I was once present," said Charles Dickens, "at a social discussion which originated by chance. The subject was, 'What was the most absorbing and longest lived passion in the human breast? What was the passion so powerful that it would almost induce the generous to be mean, the careless to be cautious, the guileless to be deeply designing and the dove to emulate the serpent?' A daily editor of vast experience and great acuteness, who was one of the company, considerably surprised us by saying, with the greatest confidence, that the passion in question was the passion of getting orders for the play. There had recently been a terrible shipwreck, and very few of the surviving sailors had escaped in an open boat.

"One of these on making land came straight to London and straight to the newspaper office with his story of how he had seen the ship go down before his eyes. That young man had witnessed the most terrible contention between the powers of fire and water for the destruction of that ship and of every one on board. He had rowed away among the floating dying and the sinking dead. He had floated by day, and he had frozen by night, with no shelter and no food, and as he told his dismal tale he rolled his haggard eyes about the room.

"When he had finished and the tale had been noted down from his lips, he was cheered and refreshed and soothed and asked if anything could be done for him. Even within him that master passion was so strong that he immediately replied that he should like an order for the play. My friend, the editor, certainly thought that was rather a strong case, but he said that during his many years of experience he had witnessed an incurable amount of self prostration and abasement having no other object and that almost invariably on the part of people who could well afford to pay."—Exchange.

Hardy Climbing Roses.

In the prairie rose we have a class of hardy native climbing roses often found growing wild in Michigan and the western states, which we may plant with confidence. Two of the more commonly known roses of this class, which are favorites everywhere on account of their hardiness, free blooming, and the fact of their flowers appearing just after the other varieties are nearly over, are Queen of the Prairie and Baltimore Belle, varieties raised in the year 1843 by a rose grower named Feast, in Baltimore, from seeds of the wild prairie rose crossed with some European variety. These two, the former red and the latter white, when grown near each other on the same porch or with intertwining branches, heighten each other's beauty by contrast. Both are of rapid growth and may be employed to advantage for covering any unsightly objects as walls, old trees, old buildings, etc. Among the most desirable roses of the prairie class we have Annie Maria, vigorous, pale pink, very few thorns; Baltimore Belle, pale bluish, changing to white; Gem of the Prairie, free, believed to be from Queen of the Prairies crossed with Mme. Laffay, rosy red, occasionally blotched with white, large, flat flowers, slightly fragrant; Queen of the Prairies, vigorous, rosy red, frequently with a white stripe, medium or large size, double, foliage large, five leaflets, quite serrated; Triumphant, vigorous, rosy pink, medium size, double or full, distinct, seven leaflets are common.—Cleveland Leader.

April Fool Day.

The custom of sending one on a bootless errand or otherwise "April fooling" him on the first day of April is very ancient. Yet it cannot truthfully be said that any one is equal to the task of tracing it to its origin. Some antiquarians profess to believe it a survival of the travesty of sending the Saviour hither and thither, first from Annas to Caiaphas and then to Pilate and Herod. This opinion is strengthened by the fact that during the middle ages that very scene in Christ's life was made the subject of one of the Easter "Miracle Plays" enacted on the chief streets of London and other English cities of the first class. Even though the above opinion has received the sanction of Brande, Moore and Hone, it is not at all unlikely that it is really a relic of some old heathen festival, such as the Huli festival of the Hindoos or the Roman "feast of fools." The custom, whatever its origin, of playing tricks and pranks of all kinds on the first day of this month is universal throughout Europe and is also practiced in many other countries and under various names. It is a curious fact that the Hindoo Huli festival, where April fool tricks of all sorts are played, is held on the night of the 31st of March, and the orgies are not discontinued until sunrise on the morning of April 1.—St. Louis Republic.

Proof That Sparrows Can Count.

There is no doubt but that birds can count, and an incident I witnessed several years ago illustrating this fact amused me not a little. A sparrow, with four of her young, had a nest in a sparrow house under the veranda of my dwelling. One day the old bird flew up to the nest with four living worms in her beak. The four little birds reached out their heads with the customary noise and were each fed a worm. The sparrow then flew away, and after a time returned again with four worms in her beak, which were disposed of as before. The bird kept this up for some time, during which I was an interested spectator.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

CROWN AND SCEPTER.

Princess Victoria is the most thoroughly English of all the children of Empress Frederick, both as regard tastes and appearance.

The Prince of Wales, who is rarely ungloved when awake, has all his gloves made by a Brussels house, which keeps models of both his hands.

That black sheep of the royal house of Bourbon, Prince Pascal, count de Bari, was at one time a suitor for the hand of Mrs. Mackay's daughter.

So great is the popularity of Duke Carl Theodore of Bavaria, who practices as a physician, that last year he attended over 5,000 patients and performed 200 operations for diseases of the eye.

A peculiar feature of the madness of the ill fated ex-Empress Carlotta of Mexico is that she requires a fresh pair of pearl gray, 2-button kid gloves on rising every morning throughout the year.

Queen Victoria's pink pearls, Empress Frederick's seven rows of pure white pearls and Grand Duchess Marie of Russia's superb necklace of the same gems rank among the most valuable jewels in Europe.

The Empress Frederick of Germany has succeeded in bringing about a reconciliation between Emperor William and the Duchess of Sparta, the emperor's favorite sister. The estrangement was because of a religious dispute.

An Ignorant Captain.

Old Lady—What's the matter now?

Steamboat Captain—We've run on a sand bar.

Old Lady—Well, why don't you go over it? What's your walking beam for, I'd like to know?—New York Weekly.

LUCK IN ODD NUMBERS.

Superstitions of Modern Gamblers Which Are "as Old as the Hills."

If there is one active principle that enters into gambling, it is superstition, and for almost every man that hunts the elusive dollar over the desolate waste of the green baize cloth, or on the race track, or in any of the other multitudinous ways or places that one may lay siege to alluring fortune there is a separate fancy.

Jack McDonald, one of the best known bookmakers of America, believes that he is most successful in those years which are indicated by odd numbers, and if you are doubtful of the truth of it he will offer you figures to prove it.

"Carley B," as Bookmaker Woolf is best known, has a steadfast belief in "3," and after he has selected a horse to bet upon he will place an extra heavy wager on him if he discovers that he is numbered "3" on the programme.

Several superstitious betting men at the Morris park races a few years ago noticed the coincidence that the thirteenth day of the meeting fell upon June 13, and they straightway sought out a horse numbered "13" on the card. They found one and bet upon him, and to make the coincidence most strange he won.

That this belief in luck as applied to certain numbers is as old as our philosophy is shown by the fact that centuries before the Christian era the Pythagorens and Platonists, who represented all movements and phenomena of nature by numbers, invented the science of arithnomancy, consisting of the use of magical squares and applying occult powers to numbers. On the combinations of certain numbers depended systems of divination, and particular virtues were ascribed to numbers accordingly as they were odd or even.

"There's luck in odd numbers" is a saying as old as the hills. As ancient a writer as Virgil says the gods themselves esteemed the numbers odd, for in the eighth eclogue he wrote:

Around his waxen image first I wind
Three woolen fillets of three colors joined;
Thrice round his thrice devoted head,
Which round the sacred altar thrice is led—
Unequal numbers please the gods.

The Chinese have similar ideas. With them heaven is odd and earth even, and the numbers 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 belong to heaven, while the even digits are of the earth earthy.

So it is little cause for wonder that our modern gamblers stick to their belief that fortune abounds in odd numbers only.—New York Herald.

Reformed Geometry.

Almost 100 years ago two men set out from Virginia to visit the Scioto valley, of the beauty and fertility of which they had heard alluring reports. On the third night they reached Clarksburg, where they put up with a man who appeared to be honest, but old fashioned and illiterate.

"Can you tell us how far it is to Marietta and what sort of a road we shall find?" asked one of the travelers.

"Yes," answered the host; "that is exactly what I can do, for I was appointed one of the viewers to lay out the road and have just returned from the performance of that duty."

"That is fortunate. What do you call the distance?"

"Well, the distance on a straight line, which we first ran, was 75 miles, but on our way back we discovered and marked another line which was much nearer."

The two travelers had each spent some years in the study of surveying and were more or less amused at the idea of a line shorter than a straight line between two given points.

However, the next morning they took the route which their informant had pronounced the shorter, and true enough they found his statement correct, for the crooked road went round the hills, while the straight one went over them, and the distance round was less than the distance over.—Youth's Companion.

Gifts at Baptism.

Gifts to infants on their baptism are of ancient origin. Formerly the sponsors generally offered gilt spoons to the child. These spoons were called apostle spoons, because the figures of the 12 apostles were carved at the top of the handles. Rich sponsors gave the complete set of 12, while for those who were not so opulent four was considered the proper number, and poor sponsors would content themselves with offering one. In the latter case the handle of the spoon generally exhibited the figure of any saint in honor of whom the child received its name. It is in allusion to this custom that, when Cranmer professes himself to be unworthy of being sponsor to the young princess, Shakespeare makes the king reply:

"Come, come, my lord, you'd spare your spoons."

The mug or spoon and fork offering of the present day appears as a very debased survival of a really beautiful christening offering.—Westminster Review.

Business.

"Say, old man, I want to talk business to you a few minutes."

"Certainly; go ahead."

"Could you lend me $25 without inconvenience?"

"Yes, I think I could."

"Thanks. I'll return it shortly."

"What security will you give?"

"Why—er—I—didn't think any necessary."

"Oh, probably I misunderstood you. I thought you said you wanted to talk business."—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Japan and Foreigners.

In the last century there was a Japanese law providing that no ship or native should leave Japan under pain of forfeiture or death; that any one returning from a foreign country should be killed; that no one should purchase anything from a foreigner, and that any person bringing a letter from abroad should die, together with all his family.—Chicago Tribune.

A Danger Signal.

"I found a queer specimen today," said the policeman to the reporter.

The interrogation points popped into the reporter's eyes.

"Old fellow drunk in the alley," continued the officer. "I noticed him go in and watched him. He found a comfortable place and laid down on it, then took a placard out from under his coat and hung it around his neck."

"What was on the placard?" asked the reporter as the officer stopped with the evident intention of having him ask the question so he could spring the answer on him. "'Handle this with care. It is loaded.'" And the officer laughed as if a policeman's lot were sometimes a happy one.—Detroit Free Press.

Ugliness.

Many a man has risen to eminence under the powerful reaction of his mind, against the scorn of the unworthy, daily evoked by his personal defects, who, with a handsome person, would have sunk into the luxury of a careless life under the tranquilizing smiles of continual admiration.—De Quincey.

Isaac R. Mosher, postmaster, at Fleetwood, Pa., writes that he has been cured of a stomach trouble by Hood's Pills.

A Complete Establishment.

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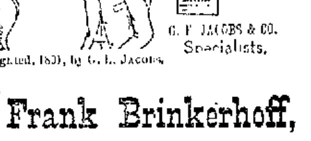
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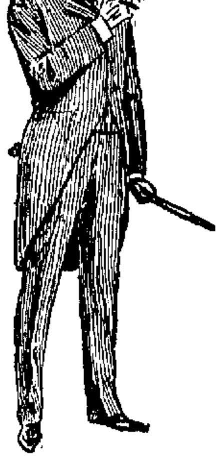
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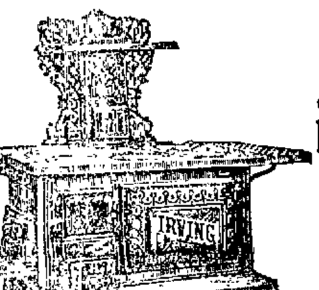
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THE BLIZZARD.

A piercing shriek, a maddening swirl,
And the blinding storm is on.
The windswept branches writhe and curl.
The fence and the road are gone.
Not a landmark remains on the yawning plains,
And the storm and the night are one.

There are needles of sleet in the icy blast
That pushes against the pane.
There are choking billows of snow that cast
Their eddying depths amain
And whirl with a cry through the falling sky
That moves upon the plain.

Against the stack in huddled fear
The unhoused cattle wait.
From out the storm rack, shrill and clear,
A horse neighs for his mate,
While a man in the storm with sturdy form
Is battling with his fate.

Alas! oh, storm, for the days that dawn
When thy secrets shall be read.
Alas! for the aching hearts at home,
With their sickening weight of dread.
Alas! for the one who will not come
Till the snows give up their dead.
—Youth's Companion.

GUILTY HANDS.

Yes, sir, it was the spring of 1865. You could tell that from the way the clouds blew up from Richmond, but the inhabitants of "ole Squire Godbolt's" quarters were the only ones who knew that sign. Marm Huldy originated the idea. She would stand in the midst of a conclave of woolly heads, and pointing to shadowy clouds just rising above the horizon would roll her eyes in most oracular fashion, and her words would emerge ponderously, as the telling blows of a sledge hammer.

"De smoke am 'cendin," she would say, "and de Yanks am hittin hard. Chillun, we am gwine to lebe here soon."

No one doubted her. They had great faith in Marm Huldy, and she told their fortunes in coffee grounds and chased the witches away from their beds. But there was one man who did not believe in signs. That was Terror Fire. He would grunt disdainfully at her prognostications and heap ridicule upon her signs.

"Nebber yo' min, Terror Fire," she would scream wrathfully, "some ob my signs am gwine ter be yo' ondoin. Now, yo' min. Yo' ain't done been bit fo' times by a moccasin fer nuttin. Dat's sign enuff dat de debble am in yer. Now, all yo' niggers hear me talkin?"

"We hears yo', Marm Huldy," they would say, and Terror Fire would laugh a loud, slow laugh and trot off to his cabin. He was great, Terror was. He was the surly, cynical Diogenes of the plantation, and Squire Godbolt often found it in his heart to obstruct some of his sunshine, and once he was aided and abetted by Marm Huldy. You see it came about this way.

Attached to the "big house" and not far from the quarters there was a poultry yard, and in this poultry yard there flourished and grew many fowls of both sexes. They were beautiful birds and the pride of Mrs. Godbolt's heart. Very well. There were more hens than roosters; consequently the latter were rare and much prized. However, there were several roosters, but one big fellow, who was sultan of the harem. He "ruled the roost," and every morning just at day his voice was the first living sound to be heard. This fellow was named Adam and was the apple of Mrs. Godbolt's eye. She knew his crow from all the others and every morning would arouse herself to catch the liquid notes of his early salutation; then she would fall asleep again, satisfied that he was there.

But one day she awoke and listened, and listened in vain, for the call of the chanticleer. The shades of midnight vanished, and the rising sun peeped in through the cracks, and still no sound had roused the sleeping world. Not a cock had crowed. They were waiting for the great lord to have his "say," but the great lord's voice was silent, and Mrs. Godbolt's heart shuddered within her. She awoke the squire, and together they repaired to the fowlhouse. There, on the roosts and in the nests and on the ground, were all the chickens, safe and sound, all but—Adam. Mrs. Godbolt gave a little scream, and the squire rushed into the house and blew the horn. Madly, fiercely, he blew it, and the sounds brought all the negroes into the yard.

"Now," said Squire Godbolt, "I want you all to listen, for I have got something to say. You are all paying attention?"

"Yes, sah," they chorused, and Marm Huldy whispered, "Do 'mancipation am done come; de smoke am a 'cendin from Richmond."

But she was wrong; the next words showed how wrong, and scattered all ecstatic hopes.

"Well," roared the squire, "Adam is gone, and I am going to find him. Now, the nigger who has that rooster step up and hand him over."

His words fell like a thunderbolt. They all knew Adam, and they saw from the squire's determined look that he meant what he said.

"Hand him over," reiterated the squire, and every negro's knees shook.

"But we ain't got him, squire, an how can we han him ober when we ain't got him?"

It was Terror Fire who spoke, and some of them wondered at his nerve, but Marm Huldy smiled and shook her head.

"Thunderation!" yelled the squire. "Well, he's gone, and somebody's got him, and I mean to find out where he is."

They argued there for two hours, and at the end of that time were no wiser than at first. Then Marm Huldy came to the rescue. She stepped up to the squire, and dropping a "curtsy" wished to have a word in private. The negroes were dumfounded.

"Marm Huldy couldn't a-stole dat rooster," they said. "Marm Huldy am honest!"

But whatever Marm Huldy was confessing it pleased the squire, and he bowed his head and smiled two or three times during the discourse. Then Marm Huldy stepped back, and the 'squire advanced to the front.

"You may all go now," he said, "but tonight at 7 o'clock I want to see you all back in this yard—every chick and child." And they departed.

Many of them shunned Marm Huldy's cabin during the day, but the old woman was busy up at the "big house" and was not aware of it.

Night came and with it all the hands from the quarters. They were all there at 7 o'clock sharp. Ten minutes past Squire Godbolt came out and after him Marm Huldy and two boys with a great, black pot. The squire drew a circle and placed the inverted pot in the center. Then he turned to the crowd.

"Now," he said, "all of you see that pot? Well, that is to decide who stole Adam." There was a show of interest. "Adam is gone, and he has got to be found, or his approximate whereabouts. Now, all of you step up. I am going to extinguish the light, and it will be dark. Then all of you walk around that pot, touching it with your two hands as you pass. Let your palms come down full upon it. You all see that pot. It has been washed, but after the test and the light is turned on the guilty man will have soot upon his hands. Now, out with the light, and here goes."

They formed in a ring and around the pot they passed, some slapping it hard so the sound could be heard.

"There, now!" called the squire, "all around. Very well. On with the light and hand up your hands."

The light was made and the negroes passed by for inspection. But what was their consternation, for on every pair of hands there was a coat of soot! One by one they came, with sorrow depicted on their faces—all but Terror Fire's. He grinned broadly and showed the whites of his eyes philosophically.

"Come on," called the squire, and Terror stepped up glibly. "Hold out your hands." He passed them out, and, lo and behold, they were clean!

"Ah," said the squire, "here is the rogue," and Terror's grin folded behind his ears.

"He was afraid to touch the pot. He was afraid the soot would stick to his hands. Now, Terror, up and confess."

Terror's knees shook beneath him, but the evidence was convincing. Was there not a half of Adam still hidden under the bed?

He confessed, and some more of his sunshine was obstructed. Marm Huldy laughed and shook her fat sides with glee.

"What I tell yo'?" she asked. "What I tell yo', Terror Fire? Dis nigger am no fool—she know, an I tell yo' dat sign nebber fail. De smoke am 'cendin from Richmond, an dese niggers' gwine left here soon, but I tell yo', Terry, de signs am dat yo's gwine lef' yo r hide behin."—Elizabeth A. Hines in Atlanta Constitution.

Plants and Animals.

The reasons why a plant should always be called a plant, and an animal an animal, are not always very apparent. An animal is a conscious being. I mean that it knows how to discriminate between this and that, reasons about what is good for it, rejects what experience has informed it is not good for it and has special senses. It is a conscious being—indeed reasons, discriminates.

Here is a great gulf between the animal and the plant! Most of us are ready to acknowledge such simple truths, and we are all wrong, for the differences when sifted are only those of a greater and lesser degree. Some plants like shade; some like light. Why? Well, why do we under some circumstances prefer dark and under others light? When we are healthy, we can digest meat and reject with good reason a meal of sticks and stones. A carnivorous plant receives and digests a proportionate meat meal, but feed it with pebbles and bits of stick, and it refuses to receive such dainties. We bend beneath a blow, we protect ourselves from further injuries that we judge may follow—so do the sensitive plants.

With the aid of a specialist in this class of work I am trying to demonstrate the presence of nervous tissue in plants. So far we have not been successful, but the circumstantial evidence is so strong that we may feel quite certain that better methods of demonstration will give ocular evidence of what we seek. The proofs of the struggle for existence in both animal and plant life have been prettily told by Taylor.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Slang, Cant and Argot.

Mr. Hayward said that we must be careful in dealing with Elizabethan slang not to judge it entirely by present day standards. Much of it is now recognized English, while much of our modern slang was good Elizabethan English. The word "slang" is of comparatively modern origin. The older word, which "slang" to some extent replaces, is "cant," the name given to the secret language of thieves, rogues and vagabonds, introduced into England by the gypsies in the reign of Henry VIII. Harrison, in his description of Elizabethan England, records that the first deviser of "Canting" or "Peddler's French" was hanged by the neck.

The "cant" language was a strange medley of Hebrew, Latin, Sanskrit, Greek, Wallachian, Spanish, Flemish, Dutch, Celtic and bastard Italian. The practice of such speech is worldwide. We have the French "argot," the Spanish "Germania," the Italian "gergo," and even the vagabonds among the Hottentots have their secret language, known as "curze cat." The first lexicographer to recognize the word "slang" in its present sense was Grose, in 1785. Thomas Harman, in his "Caveat or Warning to Common Cursitors" (1566), describes 23 varieties of rogues and vagabonds and gives a list of cant words and their meaning.—Academy.

Refused on Principle.

"No," said the young woman haughtily in response to his request as they sat on the porch in the twilight. "I will not let you hold my hand. I don't believe in such conduct for a young lady.

"And besides," she added after a pause, "it isn't dark enough yet."—Chicago Record.

A Boy's Reasoning.

A mother of my acquaintance was impressing upon her little son the greatness and goodness of God. His blue eyes were wide open with the wonderful story, though his dimpled fingers never ceased to caress the face of a small dummy watch that had been presented to him on Christmas day. It was evident that his mind was divided between the Creator and the created.

"Could God do anything, mamma?" he finally inquired.

"Certainly," was the reply, "anything!"

"Could he make my watch keep time?"

This rather floored mamma, and while she was thinking up a wise answer the little chap broke in.

"Of course I don't want him to do it if it is going to make him let the stars go out, but I'll tell you what I would do if I was in his place. I'd make all the figures on watches and clocks like these instead of like those on the clock and on papa's watch, so we could always tell what time it is."

The figures on his dummy are Arabic, and why shouldn't they be in the figures of ordinary business use instead of in Roman numerals? The latter are invariably painted on clock faces with arbitrary incorrectness, anyhow, the 4 being made thus, IIII, instead of thus, IV. The solecism quite naturally makes a 4-year-old child doubt the omniscience and omnipotence of the Creator.—New York Herald.

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

At an exposition in Paris an instrument for measuring electrically the exact degree of acidity of any solution was shown.

The application of electricity to safety devices in banks and other buildings has reached a degree of efficiency that is simply marvelous.

A company has just been formed in England for contracting to supply electric light derived from the dust refuse of towns treated by a newly discovered method.

It is surprising but true that the power of some of the larger electric searchlights is equal to that of 100,000,000 candles. Of course the light is confined to a very small beam by the lens, and the actual candle power of the arc light by itself is very much smaller.

A German inventor has taken out patents on an incandescent lamp having three independent carbon filaments and three terminals in place of the ordinary loop with two terminals. These filaments are of equal resistance, and the lamp is probably invented to use on a 3 wire circuit.

SOWING AND REAPING.

For bloom we sow one sort of seed,
Another answers hunger's need.
Weeds only propagate their kind,
But leave abundant seed behind,
Which, if you scatter heedless, know,
You're sure to reap just what you sow.

A youth, industrious and pure,
With noble aims, is promise sure
Of proud achievement's heritage,
Of worthy manhood, honored age,
And, doth the harvest ripen slow,
You're sure to reap just what you sow.

Alas! youth often is too blind
To see the needs of heart or mind.
A wilderness of tares appears—
Sure fruitage of the wasted years.
From evil seed good will not grow.
You're sure to reap just what you sow.
—Helen A. Woods in Good Housekeeping.

MY SUICIDE.

Yes, I have wished to die.

It was just after receiving the assurance that Amelie was false to me.

Was it indeed Amelie—this perfidious coquette? Only think of it. She held my life in her little hand, and I am not now even sure of her name. Young men, this may astonish you, but you will learn better in time.

I was young then—quite young, and I no sooner learned of my misfortune than I determined to end my life. My first intention was to shoot myself on her stairway, but I bethought me of the crowds that would see me there and of how Henriette—was not that her name?—would ridicule me, so my amour propre came to my rescue.

"No," I said to myself, "there must be no excitement, no noise. The wounded bird conceals himself behind a tuft of grass. Thus I wish to die—in some corner—isolated, lost, forgotten."

In this elegiac frame of mind I took the 5:30 train for Melun. It deposited me at dusk, about 100 steps from the Golden Lion—a well kept hotel, with airy rooms, good beds and an excellent table.

"What does monsieur wish?" asked a little waitress, whom I have since found to be very pretty.

"Nothing."

I was not hungry. I went to bed. My sleep was fitful, and every instant I thought I saw Victorine—I believe her name was Victorine—pass by on the arm of my rival.

Then I struck out with my fist against the wall, the iron bedstead or the marble top tale.

I was much bruised next morning, but what mattered it, since I was so soon to die?

I went in quest of a rope. I had believed formerly that, when one wished to hang oneself, nothing could be easier than to find a rope. A sad mistake. In my search I traversed the entire hotel to no purpose. The little waitress—the one whom I have since found is so pretty—demanded of me:

"But what does monsieur wish to do with a rope?"

At last, with a length of hemp in my pocket, I left the hotel and made my way to a spot in the woods where I had often been before. I found here, behind an inextricable tangle of foliage, the same inviting retreat where I had once lingered to dream. There could certainly exist no more appropriate spot for the deed I now contemplated.

While walking along I had thought of Berthe—possibly her name was Berthe—and I cursed her with all my soul. Then I looked at my rope. I measured it. I tested its strength. It was not the sort of a rope I wished. It appeared to be too short and too large around. I was vexed. You can scarcely imagine how an annoyance of this sort may influence one's ideas.

And here was another vexation. Upon reaching the chosen spot I was disagreeably surprised to find it occupied by another. A person, with his back turned to me, was engaged in fastening a rope to a branch above his head—the very branch which I had selected for my own.

"What are you doing there?" I demanded of him.

He faced me suddenly.

"What concern of yours is it?" he asked.

"You think perhaps that I do not divine your intention," I cried.

"And if I wish to kill myself that is altogether my affair."

"Kill yourself?"

I looked at him. He seemed to be an amiable young fellow, with an open countenance, sympathetic eyes and an interesting pallor.

"So you wish to kill yourself." And suspecting him to be the victim of an unhappy love affair, I added, "About some worthless woman?"

"Sir!" he cried.

"Poor idiot!" I thought. "Lovers are all alike—he defends her even yet."

The stranger was silent.

"Will you permit me to give you a bit of advice?" I inquired. "Leave your rope where it is"—I had noticed that it was better than mine—"go home. You will thank me for this after awhile."

He shook his head.

"I want to die."

"Don't prepare any poignant regrets for the morrow," I continued, with sweet insistence. "I repeat what I have said. After you are buried you will bemoan your precipitancy, and then it will be too late."

"You say this because you do not know what has happened to me."

"But I suspect."

"No, you cannot have even a suspicion. Oh, sir, a woman whom I adored, for whom"——

And he told me his story. Incredible coincidence! It was absolutely my own! This comparison set me thinking. "Your silence shows me your approval," said Charles. I had just learned his name to be Charles.

"Not at all," I cried. I did not wish to appear like a weathercock. "There is nothing in your history which justifies you in having recourse to the end of a rope."

Charles had begun to interest me. "Listen, my friend, you are out of your reason. Why should you wish to be treated more kindly than other men whose sweethearts play them false every day?"

"But they are not as grossly deceived as I have been."

"I beg your pardon."

"No, no."

"Oh, yes."

"No."

"I know whereof I speak. And now you are free to make another choice—a much better one. There are plenty of them."

"Better than she? That is not possible."

"Indeed."

"Her equal does not exist."

"But she"——

"Oh, no."

"Ah, well, in the first moments, one may have such ideas, but wait a month and you will see."

My words sounded so replete with wisdom that, little by little, I began to find pleasure in listening to myself. I continued:

"What good would it do you to die? I would like you to tell me how it could advance your interests? The woman who deserted you has or has not a heart. If she has one"——

"Oh, but she has not."

"Naturally she has not. Your death then would only flatter her. She will pose ever afterward as having been the cause of a suicide. Do you wish her to do so? And the world—what kind of funeral oration will it deliver over you? It will ask, 'Was he such a fool as that?' Yes, Charles, you will be justly treated as an imbecile."

I grew eloquent. It was because I had begun to feel that I was defending my own cause. All that I should have said to myself I said now to Charles—to my friend Charles, for I loved him already, with the same affection that he gave me in return. There was such conviction in my voice that Charles, yielding, fell into my arms.

"Do with me what you will," he cried.

"Very well," I said to him, with a sigh so profound as to reveal the empty void in my stomach, "let us go to breakfast."

I conducted him to the hotel. Our emotions increased, and our appetites were terrible.

The table where we sat, with its snowy linen, its sparkling candles, its dainty viands, only added to our hunger.

When a thick steak with potatoes had enveloped us in its savory odors; when, shared between us, its vermilion juice stained our knives; when, after the first mouthful, feverishly devoured, we had swallowed a cup of coffee, we looked silently at each other, while our eyes said for us:

"Ah, life is sweet."

"But suppose I had not met you!" sighed Charles, his heart filled with gratitude.

And I thought on my own part, "The deuce! If I had not met him!"

"Do you know," began the young man after another mouthful, "it was an unheard of piece of good luck that you should have gone to the very spot in the woods where I chanced to be."

I said nothing.

"Ah," he exclaimed suddenly, "it must have been some good genius who led you there!"

My face flushed in spite of me.

"You will not believe me," I told him, "but I went there as you did—to hang myself."

"Ah, bah!"

My companion burst out laughing.

"That is too good," he cried.

And we touched glasses.—Translated From the French For Romance.

Private Marks on Our Silver Coin.

The "mint mark" on our silver coinage is so well known that almost any school child can tell you where a piece was coined. The "s" means that it is from the San Francisco mint, "c. c." that it was made at Carson City, and "o" that it is the work of the New Orleans money makers. Besides the above you will find some very small letters occasionally, especially on the standard dollar, the Columbian coins and the 1893 design of the quarters and half dollar pieces. On the standard dollar the letter is a microscopic "m" on the left loop of the ribbon which binds the wreath surrounding the eagle. Another "m" of larger dimensions may also be found on the same coin at the lower edge of the neck of "Liberty," just in the edge of the hair. These miniature letters are private marks of Mason, the man who made the dies.

On the Columbian coin we find a clear cut "B," the initial of Barber, the die sinker.—St. Louis Republic.

The Thirteen Superstition.

The inevitable 13 superstition came up in a company of which I was one the other day. In my own experience that foolish superstition has been knocked out so often that I rather enjoy sitting down to dinner with 13. Once I sat at a table with Sir Arthur Sullivan, the composer, as host. There were 13 covers, it was the 13th of May, and the occasion was the thirteenth performance of Sullivan and Gilbert's "Iolanthe." Of course nothing came of it. Another time I dined with the Thursday club of Philadelphia at a roadside inn on the Wissahickon. It was discovered that there were 13 at table, and one of the party being superstitious the landlord was asked to come in and make the fourteenth. He did so, and the result was that he and not one of the 13 died before the year was out. This is the nearest I ever came to having a verification of the superstition within my observation.—Major Handy in Chicago Inter Ocean.

Boots and Battles.

Marshal Saxe has left it on record that there was no article of a soldier's dress more important than boots, and that battles were won by legs. The Duke of Wellington, on being asked what was the best requisite for a soldier, replied, "A good pair of shoes." "What next?" "A spare pair of good soles."

FLOWER AND TREE.

The roots of cannas should be taken up after the tops have been killed by frost.

The largest cork oak tree of California is growing at Campo Seco, Calaveras county, and measures 7 feet 11 inches in circumference.

The Stanford vineyard at Vina, Tehama county, Cal., is the largest in the world, covering six square miles and numbering 8,500,000 vines.

If your pansies are allowed to perfect seed, they will be sure to "die out," as the plants exhaust themselves. If you want flowers, you must keep the seed pods cut off.

Vanilla is an orchid, which, in the West Indies, creeps over trees and walls like ivy. A substance called salep, somewhat resembling arrowroot or sago, is obtained from the tubers of a variety that grows in Turkey and Persia, where it is highly esteemed.

To rid your flowerpots of worms, dissolve half an ounce of corrosive sublimate in a quart of water; add a tablespoonful of this to a gallon of water, and water the plants not oftener than once a week, taking care not to pour it on the leaves. If there are any worms, they will scramble to the top.

RAILWAY RUMBLES.

Compound engines are daily coming into more general use on the lines having heavy freight tonnage.

The gross cost of all the railway lines in New Zealand, opened and unopened, up to the 31st of last March was £15,497,783.

Superintendent McGuire, of the eastern division of the Erie, began railroading as a water boy on the western division of that road.

The Pennsylvania is equipping the New York and Amboy division with a new signal system which is operated by electricity and air.

To avoid accidents the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western has placed men both night and day on the principal grade crossings between Hoboken and Hackettstown.

The signature of Helen Hunt Jackson to a letter is advertised for $2.50.

For a survey made by Washington when he was 18 years old $150 is offered.

The autograph of Thomas Flucker, father-in-law of John Hancock, commands $3.

For a check signed by J. Wilkes Booth $50 is demanded by the dealer who has it.

A KABYLE MARRIAGE.

The Ceremony Is Complicated and Winds Up With an Exciting Incident.

The wedding ceremony among the Kabyles is interesting because of its comparative resemblance to the customs of the old Greeks and Romans and even to those which still prevail in sequestered parts of France. Here it is the girl's father who exacts a wedding portion, a sum of about £8, for which the bridegroom has generally to rely upon the advances of his friends. Often, too, the young man has not a house for his bride, in which case his friends set to work and build one, no very difficult matter.

On the wedding day the bride is led through the villages in the neighborhood, mounted on a mule and escorted by friends and relations, who shout and fire guns again and again. The various householders hasten forth to offer her a sieveful of beans, nuts or dried figs. Of these she takes a handful, which she kisses and then replaces in the sieve. All the offerings are collected in sacks by the old women of the procession as contributions to the young people's larder.

At the bridegroom's house the girl's hands are washed with liquid butter. Then they give her some fresh eggs, which she breaks on the mule's head and inside the unhappy animal's ears, thereby, it is believed, counteracting any evil designs against her and her husband's happiness. Before entering the house she drinks milk, fresh and sour, and also water, and scatters over her shoulder a handful of barley, wheat and salt for the good of the family.

The husband then approaches her and fires a pistol above her head to signify that thenceforward he has the power of life and death over her. Not infrequently he makes the symbol even more emphatic by firing into her headdress and setting her aflame. This done, little remains except for the youth to lift the lady in his arms and carry her bodily into his house.—All the Year Round.

A Maid of All Work Adjective.

I inquired of the head mistress of a girls' school why she so frequently made use of the adjective "nice." She replied, "Because it is such a useful maid of all work adjective and saves one the trouble of thinking!" "Then you teach your girls to be inaccurate?" "I don't think it is being inaccurate. The word in most cases expresses my meaning better than any other." A relative of mine reproved one of her nieces for her liberal use of "awfully jolly." The young lady replied: "Oh aunt, do not deprive me of that awfully jolly expression. If I were deprived of it, I shouldn't know what to say."

The frequent use of the expletive "you know" was justified to me on the ground that it keeps the listener's attention awake.

The fashionable novel presses into its service these flowers of speech. In Mr. Norris' "Countess Radna" a young gentleman thus addresses a young lady, "I'm so awfully sorry that you are going to desert us." "I'm awfully sorry to have to go," replied the girl composedly, "and my parents will be awfully sorry to see me."

Of this young lady's two lovers the author himself declares in the same chapter (24) that one was much "nicer" than the other. In chapter 37 the nicer one, in declining an invitation, says, "Thanks awfully, but I'm afraid I can't."—Notes and Queries.

Killing Crocodiles.

"There are two ways of killing crocodiles," writes an ex-resident of India. "One is by shooting with a rifle, but the most satisfactory way of dealing with them, besides being far the most sporting, is to bait a good large hook with a bird or small animal and fasten it by a chain to a good long rope, the end of which is firmly picketed, the rope being coiled and the bait laid in shallow water. There must be lots of slack line, as the crocodile does not swallow anything at once, but seizes it and takes it into deep water to gorge. A number of lines may be laid and looked up in the morning or cool of the evening. When hooked, it will take a good many men to haul a crocodile out, and as he resents the operation and can use his tail as well as his jaws one or two sportsmen will find considerable entertainment in dispatching him with spears. Some crocodiles grow to an enormous size, and their maws always contain round white stones, and often trinkets, the relics of inside passengers. The writer assisted at the death of a not extraordinarily large 'snubnose' which had six women's rings in her."—Badminton Library.

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All goods sold at lowest cash prices. Try the celebrated Climax Flour.

☞Orders delivered promptly in all parts of the town.

Nos. 314 & 316 Mill St.,
BRISTOL, PA

Upholstering and Repairing
OF FURNITURE of all kinds

CARPETS beaten, sewed and laid. Window Shades, Awnings, Slip Covers. Mattresses made over—hair thoroughly picked, feathers renovated by steam.

Chairs Re-Caned.

Orders from the surrounding country will receive my personal attention.

Chas. H. Ancker,
Mill Street, next to Post-office
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Robert Clark,
Upholsterer and Cabinet Maker,
No. 28 Radcliffe St.

Furniture Repaired, Upholstered, Carpets sewed and laid, Carpets taken up and cleaned, Mattresses renovated, Window Shades made to order, Chairs re-caned, packing of Furniture, and Repairing promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENTAL
INSURANCE
JUST, PROMPT, CERTAIN,
Best Companies, Lowest Rates.
Real Estate,

All business entrusted to me will meet with prompt and careful attention.

W. C. Hendrickson,
No. 566 Bath Street, Bristol, Pa.

BURTON'S EXPRESS.
JOSHUA BURTON
Is at all times prepared to do
—Jobs of Hauling—
of every description,

at prices to suit the times. Furniture handled with care.

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In office with J. C. Stuckert, Esq.)

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COAL
Highest Grades of
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Walter F. Leedom,
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You will make no mistake by trying one of our special American Watches made expressly for us and bearing our own name. The construction of this Watch is superior and stronger than any other make on the market. A written guarantee is given for the faithful performance of each Watch. The prices given below are a special inducement to introduce them.

Gents' 14 K. Gold Special,	$15.00
" " Filled Special,	12.00
Solid Silver Special,	10.00
Ladies' 14 K. Gold, Waltham or Elgin,	$5.00
Ladies' 14 K. Gold Filled, Waltham or Elgin,	15.00
Ladies' open face Swiss Chatelaines	4.00

A full line of gold and plated Jewelry at moderate prices. We repair Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, and Silverware. Watches and 18 K. Wedding Rings a specialty.

WILLIAM TERNESON,
Manufacturer & dealer in
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine
Boots, Shoes & Gaiters,
Cor. Mill and Pond Sts., BRISTOL, PA.

A first-class calf-skin Gaiter my own make, $4. Also a full line of John Mundell's Solar Tipped Children's Shoes.

FRANK S. MOSS,
PRACTICAL - BLACKSMITH,

I defy competition so far as good work and low prices are concerned. Give me a trial and be convinced that I mean what I say. Horse Shoeing, Wagon Work and Machine Blacksmithing.

CANAL ST., bet. WASHINGTON & DORRANCE,
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R. BUSEMAN,
BREAD AND FANCY CAKE BAKERY
AND ICE CREAM SALOON.
Bath and Otter Streets, Bristol.

Weddings and Parties Supplied at Short Notice.

C. J. PATTON,
Wholesale and retail dealer in
BEST BRANDS OF
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, &c.
No. 6 Mill St., Bristol, Pa.,

We are in receipt of the following brands of cigars from our factory, 610 1st district, "**CIGARROS**," guaranteed full Havana filler Sumatra wrapper.

Specialties of P. LORRILARD & CO'S, WILSON & McCULLAY'S, BUCHANAN & LYALL'S Plug and Cut Tobaccos.

NORTH STAR,

And other brands of superior Cut Tobaccos on hand in large quantities.

"**THE ORIGINAL BRISTOL BOY,**" The leading straight 5 cent cigar in the market.

"**THE CAPTAIN,**" The same price and equally good in quality.

"**DELICIOSOS,**" Seed and havana, Connecticut binder, and Sumatra wrapper.

Give the above brands a trial. Guaranteed to be as represented or no sale. Give them a trial and you will always buy.

Prices guaranteed to compete with any wholesale house in Philadelphia or New York. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

SAFE, SURE & SPEEDY CURE

Rupture, Varicocele and Special Diseases. Why be humbugged by quacks, when you can find in Dr. Wright the only regular physician in Philadelphia who makes a specialty of the above diseases and cures them? Cures guaranteed. Advice free, day and evening. Strangers can be treated and return home same day. Offices private. **DR. W. H. WRIGHT,** 241 North Ninth Street, above Race, P. O. Box, 99. Philadelphia.

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A full assortment of Fruit, Ornamental and Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Vines, etc. **DEALERS** supplied at very reasonable rates and in case they can not come in person to the nursery, a competent man will superintend the assorting of orders for a moderate charge. Descriptive catalogue sent on application. **GEORGE ACHELIS, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.**

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Livery Stable and Ice Depot,
Pond Street, near Market Street
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NEW CARRIAGES, GOOD DRIVING HORSES, Single and Double Teams. Careful Drivers furnished when desired. ☞Closed Cars for Weddings or Funerals.

ICE. Best Quality Silver Lake Ice supplied at depot or delivered to any address within the borough limits. Orders promptly attended to.

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DEALER IN
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